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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLII, No. 21

Section 1

July 25, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT ASKS  
BUDGET CUT

Facing a possible Treasury deficit for two successive years, President Hoover has asked all department heads to prepare budgets for the 1933 fiscal year, cutting their estimates to a minimum, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Less than a week ago the President asked department heads to watch preparation of the 1933 estimates and to include only expenditures that were deemed necessary for satisfactory operation. Declining receipts and mounting expenditures through various relief projects and the public building program caused the Government to end the 1931 fiscal year on June 30 with a deficit of more than \$900,000,000. It was the first time since 1920 that Government receipts had not exceeded expenditures...."

COTTON PARLEY  
URGED

An Austin, Tex., dispatch to-day states that a resolution requesting Governor Sterling to call a conference of Governors of cotton-producing States to discuss the cotton situation and remedial measures, was adopted by the House of Representatives yesterday.

CANADIAN  
WHEAT

An Ottawa dispatch to-day says: "Second reading was given in the House of Commons yesterday to a measure authorizing payment out of the consolidated revenue fund of five cents on every bushel of wheat of the 1931 crop exported from Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Payments would be made to grain producers at any licensed elevator in the western inspection division, commission merchants, truck buyers or grain dealers through the Board of Grain Commissioners. The cost of the project is estimated at about \$6,500,000."

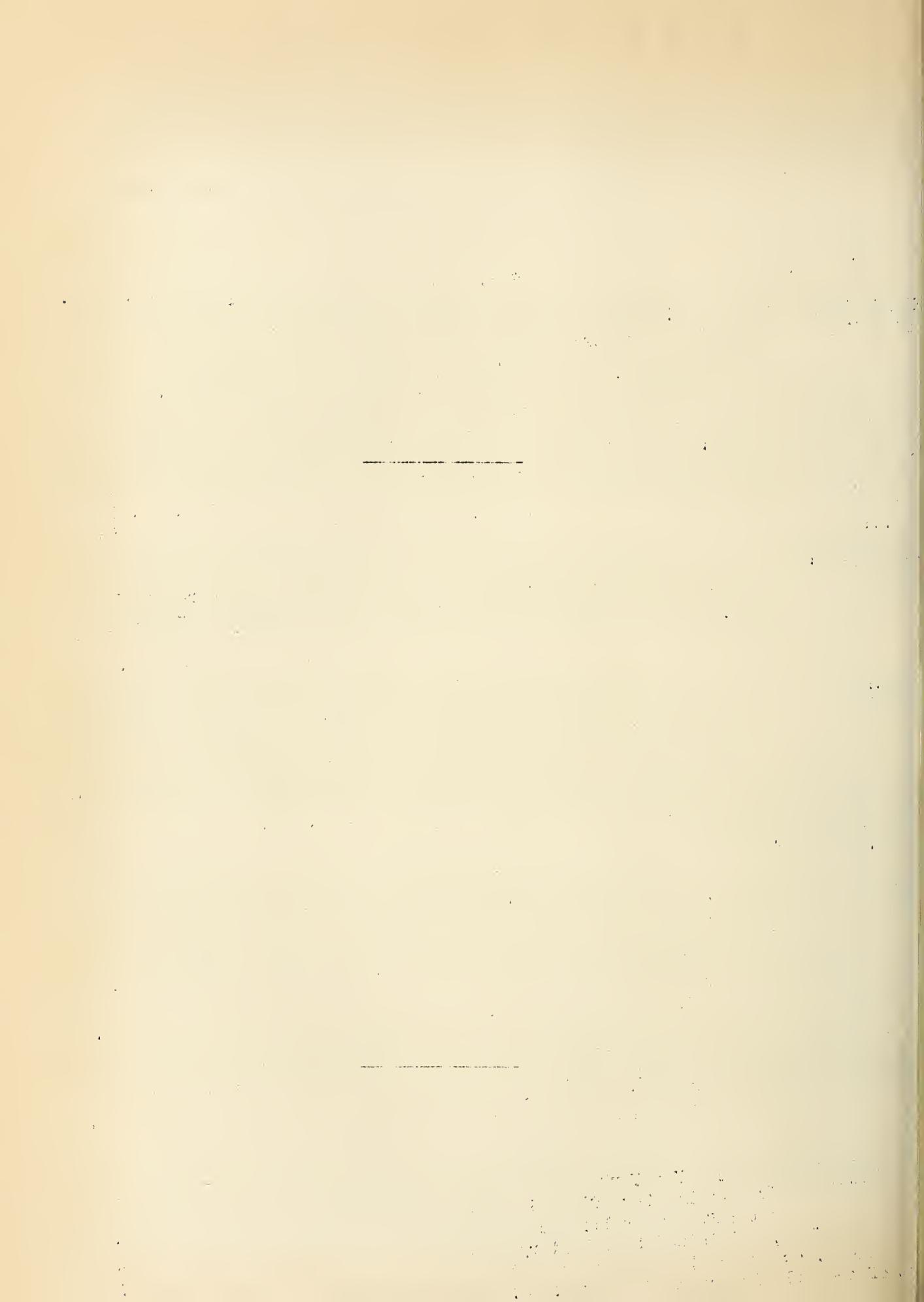
BANK OF ENGLAND  
RATE

A London dispatch July 24 states that the directors of the Bank of England at their weekly meeting Thursday decided to increase the bank rate from the  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent at which it had stood since last May to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The report says: "Germany's financial crisis was the indirect cause of the rise of the bank rate, but the main reason was the huge withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England during the past week. . . ."

A Washington report to-day states that increase of the discount rate of the Bank of England from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, announced Thursday, brings a difference of 2 per cent between the London rate and that of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and thus may have a helpful effect in attracting gold from the United States.

NEW YORK CHILDREN  
GET DAILY MILK

The New York Times July 15 states that about 10,000 school children of New York City will receive a pint of milk every day until September 11, under a provision made by the School Relief Fund, maintained by voluntary contributions of teachers, principals and supervisors, according to an announcement by the Board of Education. The cost of the milk is estimated at \$50,000.



## Section 2

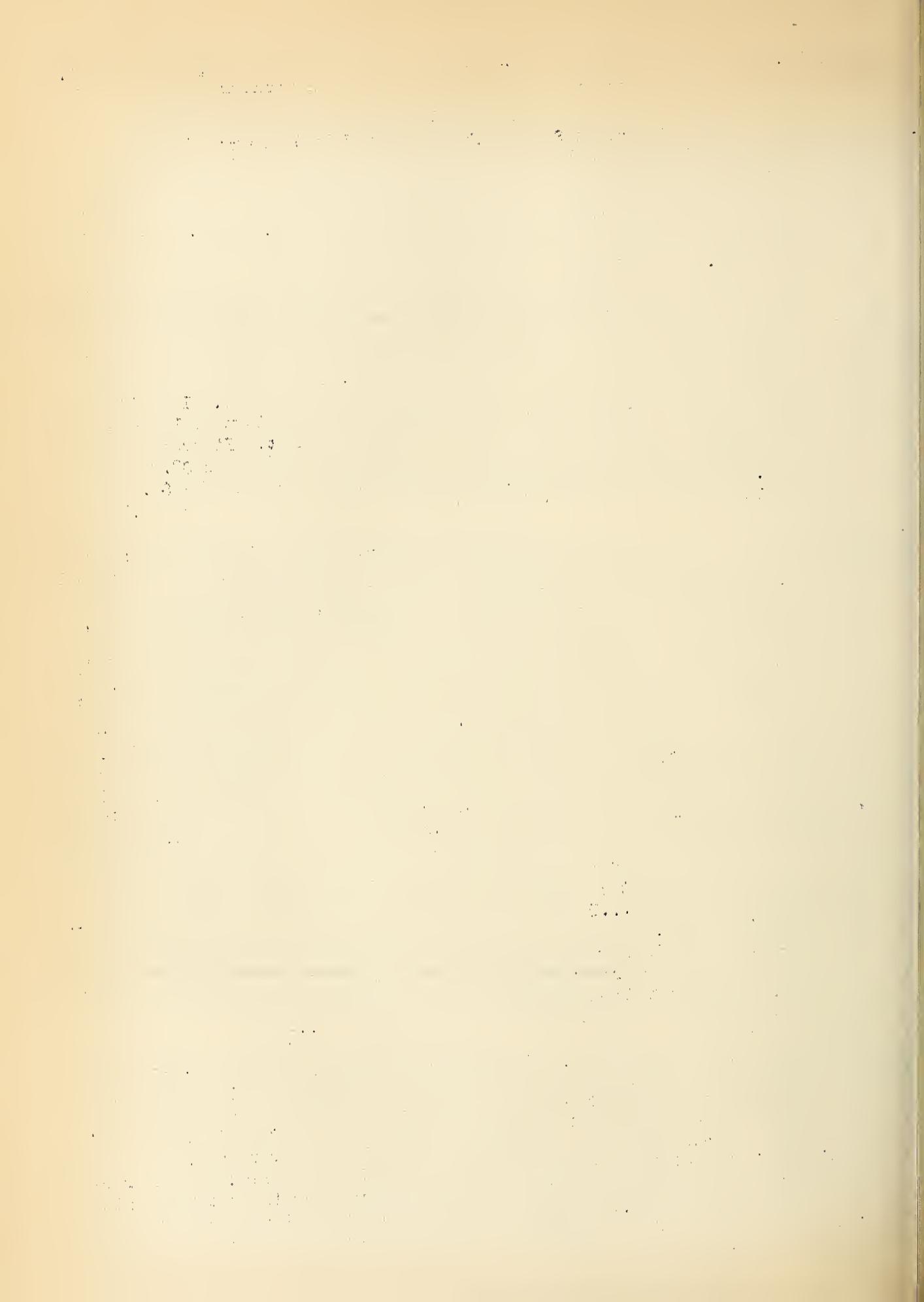
Agricultural Education The Christian Science Monitor for July 18 says: "There is a college in Texas to which a cow may follow a student without being chased out and without even causing the lifting of an eyebrow in recognition of the unusual. The college is the Texas Technological College of Lubbock, a State institution, in west Texas, where, if a student appears with a good milch cow and all the rooms in the barns are not taken, the doors of the school are open to both of them. The youth is enrolled as a student and bossy as the wherewithal of the student's expenses. Dr. A. H. Leidigh, dean of the school of agriculture, during the last term enrolled eight students and their cows as part of an experiment which has been proving successful for the past five years. The student is required to milk and feed the cow. The feed is furnished by the college and charged to the account of the student. The milk goes into the college milk wagon which services the town of Lubbock and the proceeds of the sale are credited to the student. Figures obtained from Doctor Leidigh show the average net to the student is \$2.20 a week a cow. The student usually brings about three cows, and the \$6.60 a week is about the sum needed to meet his expenses in that school."

## Florida Tung Oil

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for July 22 says: "One among the several new industries of Florida and as yet little understood is the cultivation of the tung oil tree and the pressing of the tung nuts for oil. This has been done in a comparatively small way as yet, although the value of the product is understood and progress is being made steadily in planting and processing. Something that will possibly surprise those who have given slight attention to the matter has developed recently is the statement made in market quotations showing a decline in importation of tung oil. Tung oil, made in China for centuries past and used almost everywhere, is now being made in Florida, and the product, made from nuts gathered here from young groves of tung trees, is found to be of a quality superior to the imported oil. This is not a boast, but a fact, and the buyers admit it when gladly paying much more for Florida tung oil than for the Chinese tung oil....Florida tung oil is moving in small quantities as yet, but the excellent demand and good price quoted are certain to bring about greater attention to this money crop that seems likely to be an important detail in the State's activities....Tung oil, which is known abroad and in manufacturing as 'wood oil,' is one of the best known materials for waterproofing of wood. The Chinese and other eastern nations have long used tung oil with varnishes for protecting the exposed parts of boats. It is extensively used by varnish-makers in this country, and has been imported from China to a great extent for many years past...."

## Irrigation in Nebraska

An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for July 18 says: "It has been many a day since the agitation was begun in central Nebraska for a system of irrigation based on storing the waters that come flooding down the canyons west of Kearney, Phelps and Buffalo Counties. Some of the early leaders in the movement have passed to their reward. In times of drought there was plenty of fuel to keep the flame of interest alive; when the rains came it was a question whether the returns would justify the expense....The blighting winds that swept across central Nebraska late in June called farmers back to thought of the flood waters

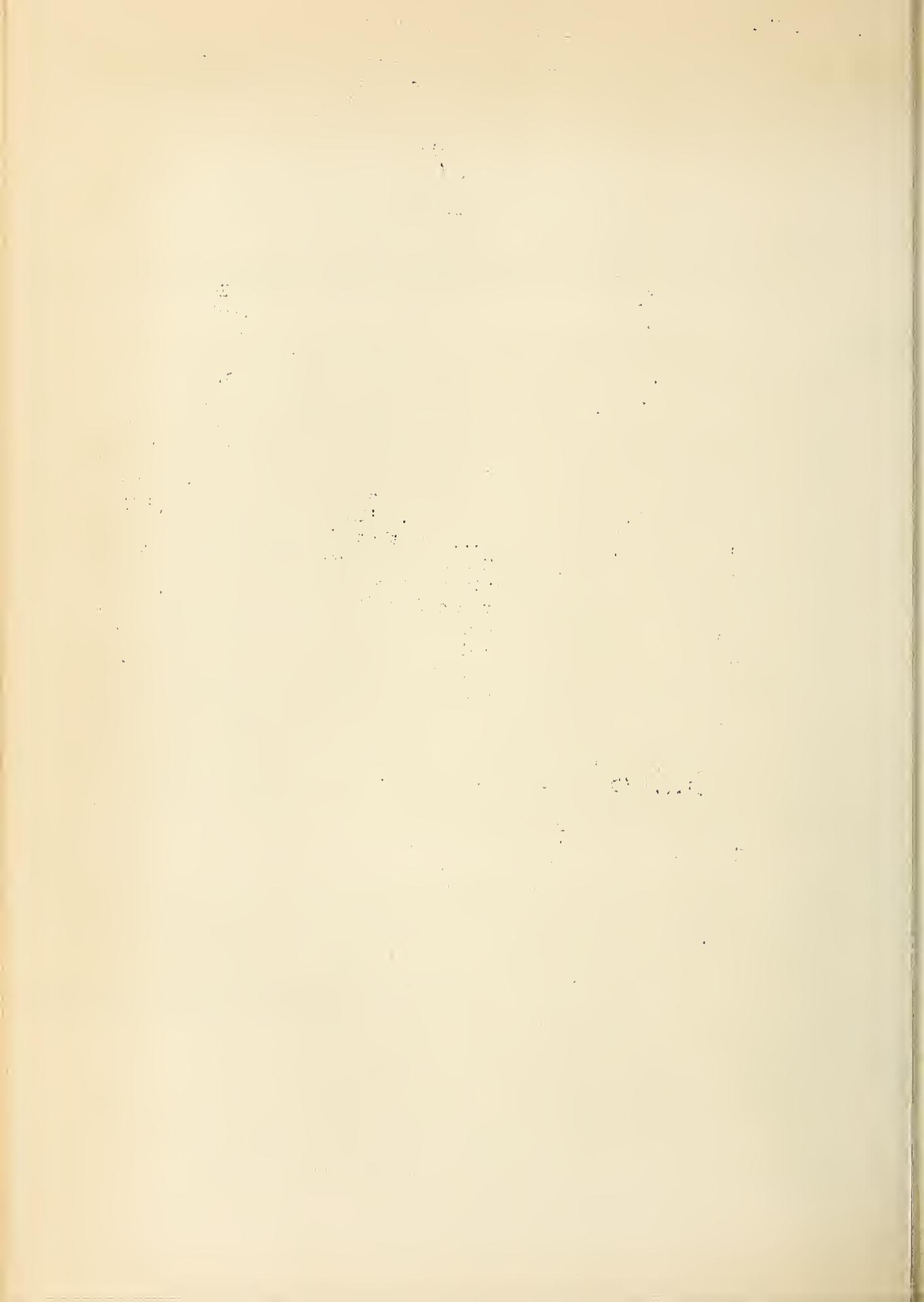


that might have been stored against such times of need. If the movement is to make permanent headway certain things must be kept in the fore-front: (1) It is not proposed to bring new lands into production, but to protect the millions upon millions of dollars already invested. (2) It is conservation of the soil fertility that is being lost through erosion and waning plant food. (3) It is supplemental irrigation and will require somewhat different treatment than constant watering. (4) It is irrigation first and power next. (5) Not much progress will be made until farmers are joined in advocating and supporting it...."

North Dakota "Immediate reorganization of the North Dakota Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau says the National Farm Bureau Federation Weekly News Letter, has been determined on by a representative group of prominent farmers of that State, following a conference which they requested with W. T. Martindale, American Farm Bureau Federation Director of Field Service. The meeting, which was also participated in by J. S. Jones, secretary, Minnesota Farm Bureau, was held at Fargo, June 17. Walter Reed, former treasurer of the old North Dakota Federation assembled a select list of farmers who presented their plea for help from the national organization. A committee of three was appointed to take charge of future proceedings. An organization meeting is to be called soon and a campaign for membership will be instituted. The farmers told me, Mr. Martindale reported, 'that they ... feel that the cooperative marketing program of the Federal Farm Board offers opportunity for improvement of the agricultural industry in their State and they figure that in joining their forces with the American Farm Bureau Federation their wishes can be immensely advanced toward fulfillment. North Dakota farmers are perplexed because of the steadily increasing burden of taxes. They feel that something can be done about it through an organization, this conclusion having been reached through knowledge of the tax problem of farm bureaus in Minnesota and South Dakota. They are also cognizant of the American Farm Bureau Federation tax program and believe that by allying themselves with the national organization they can get things done!'" (Dakota Farmer, July 15.)

Rubber from

Goldenrod An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for July 18 says: "Thomas A. Edison, foremost inventor and electrical genius, has added another star to his crowning achievements, by proving that he can successfully make synthetic rubber from goldenrod. He refers to his accomplishment as a war-time emergency process when supplies of natural rubber might be cut off. Agriculture has reason to hope that Mr. Edison's new method may be more immediately beneficial by permitting the profitable growing of a new crop, goldenrod, to replace the huge rubber imports for the gigantic automobile tire industry. Mr. Edison announces his intention to give the entire project, upon which he has worked for many years, to the Government, without any monetary reward to himself. It should be carefully developed to determine its ultimate practical value. Agriculture needs some new crops and new markets, and if Mr. Edison's experiments give them to us, he will have rendered a service to agriculture beyond calculation."



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Vol. XIII, No. 22

Section 1

July 27, 1931.

**GERMAN BANKS UNITE TO REOPEN** A Berlin dispatch July 27 states that leading German banks united on Saturday for mutual guaranty of their liabilities by forming the Acceptance and Guaranty Bank with a capital of \$48,000,000. The report says: "As a result of this action it will be possible fully to reopen German banks by Wednesday, as the Acceptance Bank will get cash totaling the amount of its capital in exchange for first rate drafts. This reserve of cash will be at the disposal of all banks and will give liquidity in case of renewed runs upon a bank's reserves...."

**KANSAS WHEAT TAXING** A Topeka dispatch July 26 states that the Attorney General's office has advised the Marshall County Treasurer to issue tax warrants against grain stabilization wheat in storage at Marysville, after being informed that the grain was being moved for shipment out of the State. The report says: "The State Tax Commission recently ruled that grain of the stabilization corporation, when stored in Kansas, was subject to taxation by the State and its subdivisions, despite a claim of exemption based on Federal Farm Board financing of the corporation...."

**FREIGHT RATES** The Interstate Commerce Commission on Saturday authorized four Northwestern railroads to reduce freight rates  $33\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on feed for livestock in drought-stricken areas of Montana and North Dakota, according to the press of July 26. The report says: "The authorization was obtained by the Northern Pacific; Great Northern; Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific and was designed to assist farmers in saving their heads of cattle which are not ready for market. The rate will be granted only on shipments to farmers who are able to produce a certificate from a county farm agent. The same railroads have put into effect reduced rates on livestock to assist farmers in removing their herds to areas where water and feed are more plentiful...."

**CANADIAN GRAIN MARKETING** A Winnipeg dispatch July 26 says: "The method of marketing the pooled grain crop of Canada's West has been agreed on after a four-day session of representatives of the prairie governments and wheat pools. A central coordinating body, with Dominion financial aid, will handle the selling of the pool's grain. The details of the inter-provincial body's formation were not announced pending their submission to Premier Bennett and the pool directorates. They are believed, however, to parallel Mr. Bennett's suggestion for an inter-provincial trading corporation to handle the pool receipts...."

**AUTOMOBILE SALES** A Detroit dispatch July 26 says: "Based upon performance for the first half of the year, passenger car and truck sales for 1931 will total 2,422,000 units. That will be more than 500,000 sales short of the low mark established in 1927 and considerably lower than first estimates for this year, but it presages a comeback in 1932 that will be far more rapid than the industry has enjoyed in the past...."

## Answering calls

Answering calls is a task that requires a lot of attention and focus. It is important to be able to identify the caller and respond appropriately. It is also important to be able to handle multiple calls simultaneously. This requires good multitasking skills and the ability to prioritize tasks. It is also important to be able to handle difficult callers and maintain a professional attitude. This requires good communication skills and the ability to de-escalate situations. Overall, answering calls is a challenging task that requires a combination of technical skills and soft skills.

## FAQs

Q: What are the most common types of calls that need to be answered? A: The most common types of calls are customer service calls, technical support calls, and emergency calls. Customer service calls typically involve resolving issues or providing information to customers. Technical support calls typically involve troubleshooting technical problems or providing instructions for using a product or service. Emergency calls typically involve responding to medical emergencies or other urgent situations.

Q: What are the key skills required for answering calls? A: The key skills required for answering calls include good communication skills, multitasking skills, attention to detail, and the ability to handle difficult callers. Good communication skills are essential for effectively communicating with callers and providing them with the information they need. Multitasking skills are important for handling multiple calls simultaneously. Attention to detail is important for accurately identifying callers and handling their calls. The ability to handle difficult callers is important for maintaining a professional attitude and de-escalating situations.

Q: What are the best practices for answering calls? A: The best practices for answering calls include being friendly and professional, listening carefully to the caller, providing accurate information, and resolving issues quickly. It is also important to be patient and responsive, and to follow up with callers if necessary. Additionally, it is important to maintain a clean and organized workspace, and to use appropriate equipment and tools for the job.

## Section 2

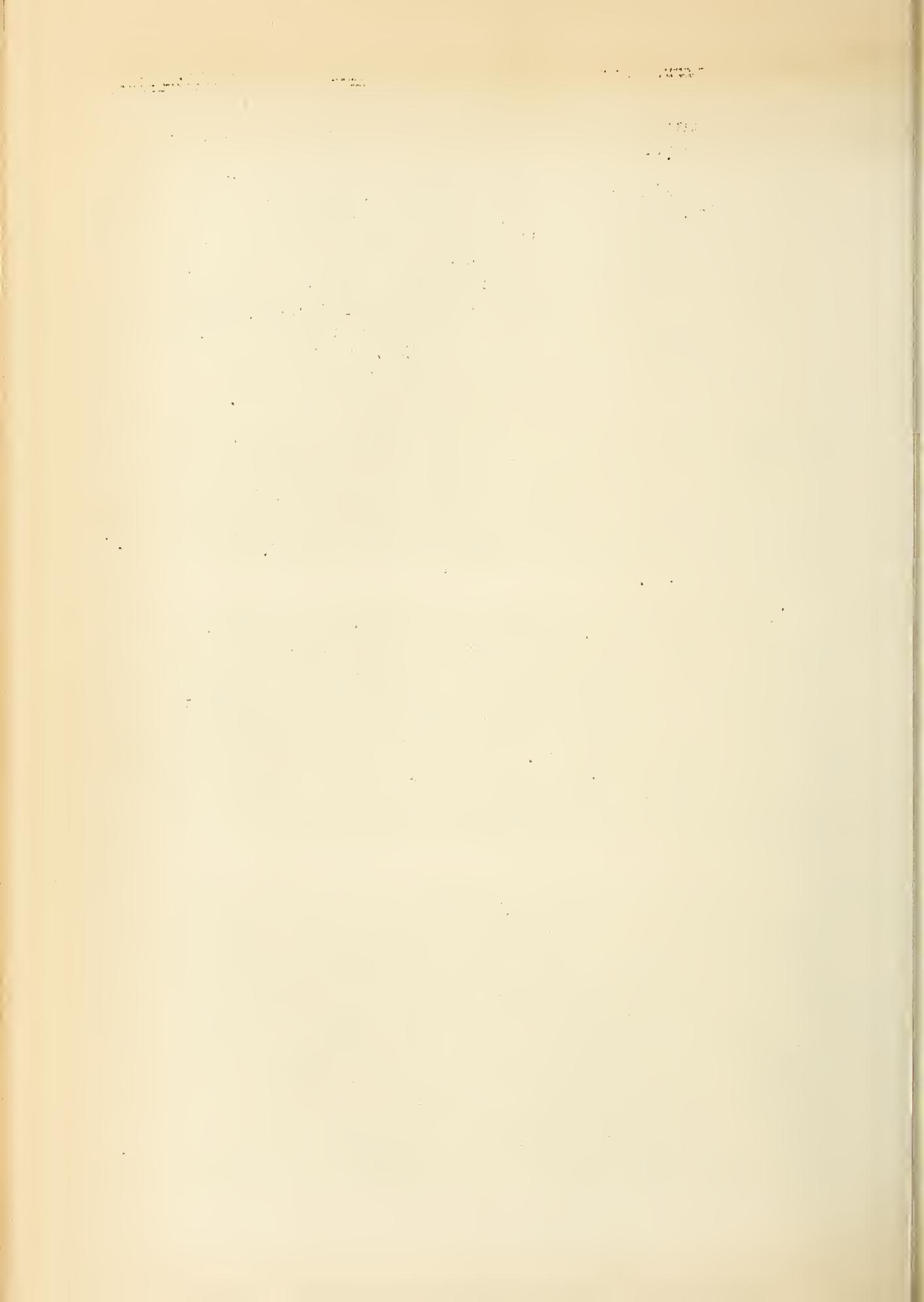
**Business Conditions** A summary of general business and financial conditions in the United States, based upon statistics for the months of June and July, issued by the Federal Reserve Board, says in part: "Industrial production showed more than the usual seasonal decline in June, and factory employment and pay rolls decreased. Wholesale prices, which had continued to decline until the end of May, advanced in June, but for most commodities declined again in the first half of July. A decrease in industrial output from May to June was reflected in a decline in the board's index of industrial production, which is adjusted for seasonal variations, to 86 per cent of the 1923-1925 output, as compared with 89 per cent in May. Taking the second quarter of the year as a whole, production has averaged about 4 per cent above its low level in the last three months of 1930. The reduction of activity in June was most marked in the iron and steel industry, with steel plants operating at 38 per cent of capacity. Automobile output declined further, and there was some recession in production of lumber, meat products, and flour. Petroleum output, however, was not reduced. Activity of textile mills and shoe factories continued in relatively large volume; in the woolen industry, activity was sustained at the unusually high level of May, and the decline in the consumption of cotton was not in excess of the usual seasonal amount....."

**Chemical Industry**

Nature (London) for July 11 says: "Chemical industry is not, of course, exempt from the operation of the so-called laws of economics, and in the present period of world-wide depression it shares in the common suffering; how far the state of the market may be attributed to over-production, to irrational or antiquated technique, or even to fundamental defects in our commercial methods or in our social system itself, must remain for the present a subject for study and discussion. Nevertheless, reports of progress assure us that the chemical industries are, on the whole, affected less than others, and that this circumstance is largely owing to the astonishing technical progress which is being made in every direction....."

**Farm Organization Plans**

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for July 25 says: "The National Committee of Farm Organizations is acting as though it means real business. At the July 15 meeting at Des Moines, some real fighting plans were laid. First and foremost, definite plans were made to employ a rate expert and present evidence before the Interstate Commerce Commission on the 15 per cent advance rate case. This fight will probably cost the National Committee of Farm Organizations at least \$5,000, but if the case is properly presented, there is a chance of saving the farmers of the middle-west millions of dollars annually. Inasmuch as the Interstate Commerce Commission will start taking evidence on the farmers' side of this case in September, the National Committee of Farm Organizations felt that prompt action should be taken. Next in importance after this freight rate action was the passage of a resolution calling on Congress to



July 27, 1931

empower the Federal Reserve Board and the New York Federal Reserve Bank to call a conference with the Central Bank heads of England, France and Germany to consider methods of handling gold reserves in such a way as to restore prices to a point which would not bear so unjustly on those who are heavily in debt. Of course, the committee went on record again commanding the Farm Board. Nearly every member of the committee is trying to use the machinery of the farm marketing act in one way or another.

## Tenant Farmers

An editorial in The New York Times for July 24 says: "The latest census bulletin shows that 42.4 per cent of the farms in the United States are operated by tenants. This figure compares with 25.6 per cent in 1880, 28.4 per cent in 1890, 35.3 per cent in 1900, 37 per cent in 1910 and 38.1 per cent in 1920. Year by year the number of tenant farmers has been increasing. The latest increase is the sharpest for any ten-year period since 1890-1900, when free land was beginning to be exhausted and the hard times which prevailed in the nineties caused a large number of mortgages to be foreclosed. It is with good reason that the increase in tenant farming on short-term leases has given economists and sociologists concern. As the Census Bureau has pointed out, a man who rents land on such a lease is likely to be interested primarily in immediate returns, without regard to permanent care for the soil..... Nevertheless, it would be a mistake to jump to the conclusion that tenant farming threatens the existence of a class of independent land-owning farmers, or that all forms of tenancy are bad. Evidence gathered by the Census Bureau on previous occasions seems to prove that tenancy is often a convenient approach to full ownership, and that outside of the South, where the cropping system largely prevails, especially among Negro farm operators, there is no indication of the existence of any large body of farmers whose permanent status is that of tenants. Meantime, as the Census Bureau also remarks, it is possible to develop a sound system of agriculture with the right type of lease. In England, where 90 per cent of the land is operated by tenants, an excellent system of farming has been developed by means of a carefully devised system giving the tenant a reasonable assurance of permanent tenure and a claim for compensation for any improvements he may make. A similar system of long-term leases would be beneficial in the United States....."

## Vermont Maple Products

An editorial in New England Homestead for July 25 says: "Vermont's 1931 maple crop has stood the test of inspection for accuracy in grading and labeling under the State requirements for the use of the New England label, and has come through with flying colors. More than 150 inspections of maple products on farms and in the hands of dealers and stockkeepers were made during the spring months under the supervision of the Vermont department of markets. Only one extreme case of faulty labeling was found. This splendid adherence to standards indicates that our Vermont maple producers are traveling the right road toward securing the greatest return from the use of the label....."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products July 25.—Livestock prices quoted at Chicago July 24, 1931:  
Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.): good and choice \$7.00 to \$8.75; cows, good and choice \$4.25 to \$6.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.): good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.00; vealers, good and choice \$7.25 to \$8.50; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.00. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.): good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.): good and choice \$7.50 to \$7.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.): good and choice \$6.75 to \$7.50. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.00 to \$8.00; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.00 to \$5.75.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 62-1/8¢ to 66-1/8¢; No. 2 red winter, Chicago 52-3/4¢ to 53¢; St. Louis 51-1/2¢ to 52¢; Kansas City 45-1/2¢ to 46¢; No. 2 hard winter, Chicago 53¢; Kansas City 44¢ to 44-1/4¢; No. 3 mixed corn, Minneapolis 49¢ to 50¢; Kansas City 49-1/2¢ to 50-1/2¢; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 56-1/2 to 57¢; Minneapolis 51¢ to 52¢; St. Louis 56¢; Kansas City 51¢ to 52¢; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 23-1/2¢ (Now); Minneapolis 23-3/4¢ to 24-3/4¢; Kansas City 27¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes jobbing in terminal markets at \$1.50-\$2.85 per barrel; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. shipping points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers ranging higher in Chicago carlot market at \$1.15-\$1.20 per 100 pounds; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. sales in Kaw Valley. Western cantaloupes bringing \$1.50-\$3.25 per standard-45 crate in consuming centers. Arkansas cantaloupes jobbing at \$1.25-\$2.50 and standard crates of North Carolina stock at 75¢-\$2. Jumbo crates of Texas cantaloupes lower at shipping points around 90¢ cash-track; \$1.25-\$2.50 in city markets. California Honey Dews \$1-\$1.75 in large consuming centers, with crates of 45 Honey Balls at \$1.50-\$2.75. Virginia yellow onions bringing 50¢-65¢ per bushel hamper in city markets, and New Jersey stock 60¢-\$1. The 50-pound bags of Iowa yellows ranged 70¢-\$1.50 in terminals, and Washington yellows \$1.25. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons \$50-\$125 per carload of 24 to 30-pound stock, cash-track at shipping points in Georgia and South Carolina. City dealers getting \$250-400 per car or 30¢-60¢ per melon. Georgia Elberta peaches returning 70¢-85¢ per six-basket crate f.o.b. shipping points, with bushel baskets at 65¢-75¢ for medium to large stock; New York City sales at \$1-\$1.75 per crate or \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket. North Carolina Hileys bringing 75¢ for the bushel baskets of medium to large fruit at loading stations; New York City dealers getting \$1.25-\$1.75 per crate or \$1-\$1.75 per bushel.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 28 points to 8.34¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 11.98¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 30 points to 9.08¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 26 points to 9.11¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 cents; 91 score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, 90 score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; S. Daisies, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 15¢; Y. Americas, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.  
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XLII, No. 23

Section 1

July 28, 1931.

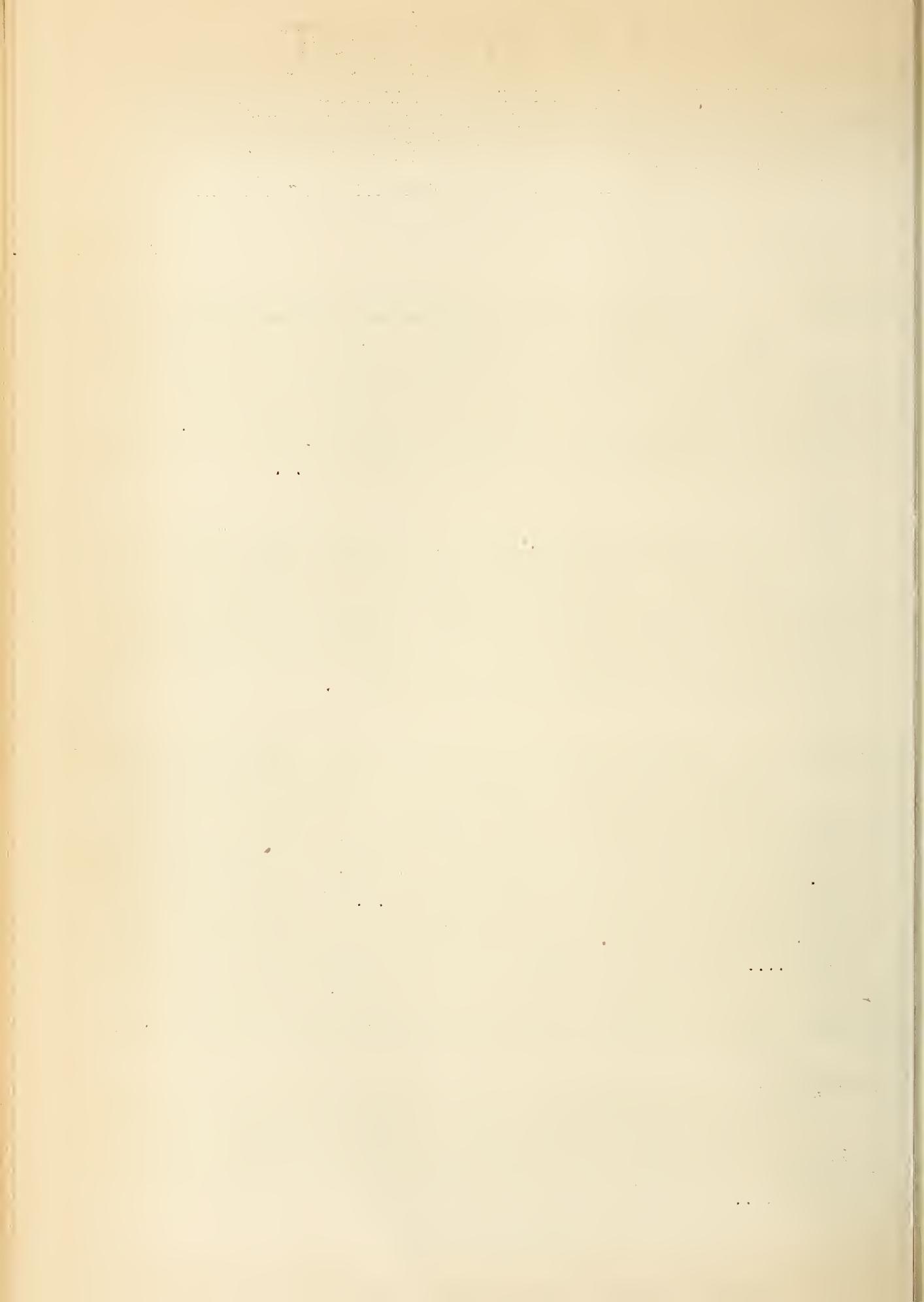
**GRASSHOPPERS IN THREE STATES** A Des Moines dispatch says: "Seared, brown fields, cut down as by a fiery blast, bore testimony in three States last night to a scourge of grasshoppers. In Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota fields denuded of every green blade showed the effects of a thorough-going plague. In Nebraska sixty-three of the State's ninety-three counties have been infested. In one South Dakota field of 1,600 acres, Iowa State entomologists found not enough grass to feed a single animal. Iowa officers are seeking an appropriation of \$50,000 to fight the pests, moving relentlessly in battle lines from the Missouri River eastward...."

**GEORGIA TOBACCO** An Atlanta dispatch says: "The first of the several million dollars that the season will bring will begin to flow into the pockets of the Georgia tobacco growers as 1931 auctions open throughout the belt to-day. Growers were optimistic for better prices on improved quality, despite a crop curtailed sharply by drought and other factors.... Fifty-six warehouses in twenty-one markets in the belt will open to-day. Some of the crop has not matured and tobacco men have agreed that some warehouses will be kept open longer than the customary four weeks...."

**LATIN AMERICAN CONDITIONS** Richard V. Oulahan, writing in to-day's New York Times, says: "The political revolution in Chile on Sunday marks the definite collapse of the Chilean proposal for an economic conference of American republics, to which the United States was not invited.

Another less definite phase of the situation which has considerable personal interest and perhaps some political importance to Washington is whether Don Carlos Davila, the Chilean Ambassador to the United States, will be chosen President of his country on his arrival in Chilean territory.... The Chilean Government's proposal of a Latin-American commercial conference was in a tottering state when the overthrow of President Ibanez made it certain that the project would not be furthered.... The purpose of the conference was to put Latin-America on its feet economically and financially. In issuing the invitations to the conference, Chile suggested that the subjects to be considered should be a customs union, unemployment, military armaments, and the economic and financial problem...."

**FOREIGN CREDITS** A Paris dispatch to-day says: "A plan of close collaboration between the Bank of France and the Bank of England which will relieve the present severe strain on sterling exchange is now being evolved in Paris. While reports of a \$100,000,000 credit for the British Bank of Issue are premature, it may be stated with authority that this sum is under consideration...."



## Section 2

Agricultural Survey An editorial in The Wall Street Journal for July 24 says: "Bureau of the Census reports that the farms of the country, land, buildings and implements, are worth approximately \$51,000,000,000 compared with \$70,000,000,000 in 1920. This is a drop of over 27 per cent in the decade. In the ten years there has been a considerable increase in the acreage included in the farms, the present area now being 986,700,000 acres compared with 955,800,000 in 1920. This, however, is not all arable land; the area actually put into cultivated crops is about 413,000,000 acres. Pasture lands take up about 464,000,000 acres, about a quarter of which could, if necessary, go under the plow; woodlands make up the remainder, a part of which can be utilized for pasturing purposes. Although the acreage has increased a small percentage in the decade, the number of farms has decreased, there being 6,288,648 in 1930 compared with 6,448,343 in 1920. There has been a decrease in owners but an increase in tenants. 'Managed' farms, while decreasing in numbers, have increased in acreage. This could not be otherwise when we consider the rapid inflation of farm lands induced by war-boom prices and the subsequent deflation that, with farmers, had the same effect as a stock market crash would have on thinly margined speculators who had bought at or near the top of the market. Foreclosures must be the inevitable result of such transactions, making it necessary for land and mortgage companies to operate many farms; they are finding that a sort of centralized operation under a competent management is the most profitable way in which they can operate a block of such lands, until such times as they can be sold to real farmers.... The figures released by the Bureau do not include mortgage indebtedness, but from other sources it appears that half of the farms of the country are free from mortgage debts and operated by their owners. Considering all that agriculture has gone through since 1914 this is one of the most satisfactory facts connected with the greatest industry of the United States...."

Argentine Roads

A Buenos Aires dispatch July 23 says: "A vast road-building program, which when completed will greatly increase the demand for automobiles and motor trucks, is now engaging the attention of the Argentino Government. The first part of the program, providing for a hard surfaced highway connecting Buenos Aires with Rosario and Cordoba, a distance of approximately 400 miles, is already half completed. Various provinces have also developed their own programs with the object of creating a countrywide network of highways. The cost of road construction will in part be covered through a gasoline tax of 3 cents a gallon...."

Brain Diet in Pernicious Anemia Charles G. Ungley, M.D., British Rockefeller Research Fellow, writes in The Lancet (London) for July 11 on the effect of brain diet in pernicious anemia. He says: "Since Minot and Murphy first demonstrated that liver contained material effective in pernicious anemia, it has been found that other organs are potent in this disease. These investigators also found that kidney was effective, an observation which has been confirmed by McCann and others. In a series of experiments, Castle has shown that potent material arises after interaction of beef muscle with normal human gastric juice. On the basis of this work, and after confirming the observation in one case, Ungley gave a diet of raw sheep's stomach to two patients with pernicious



anemia, with a resulting reticulocyte response; and Sturgis and Isaacs, Conner, and Wilkinson, working independently, have clearly demonstrated the potency for pernicious anemia of hog's stomach. The effectiveness of stomach tissue, however, does not necessarily indicate that the responsible factor is present during life; it is possible that its presence results from a post-mortem interaction between the intrinsic factor and the protein of the stomach wall. It would seem that the specific factor is synthesized in the gastro-intestinal tract, and that the liver, kidney, and possibly other organs act merely as store-houses.... In analyzing our results, Suzman and I stated: 'It appears that the beneficial effect of liver on the nervous system is a specific phenomenon, and not the result of the maintenance of the red cell count at a high level, nor of improvement in the general condition.' So far as we are aware, there is no evidence at present that refined commercial extracts will produce similar neurological benefit, although it is possible that such effects might follow the prolonged administration of large amounts. As suggested formerly, there is perhaps a factor which favorably affects the neurological phenomena separate from the one which influences the regeneration of blood.... The first step was to ascertain whether the blood-regenerative factor was present in brain; the second to determine the effectiveness or otherwise of brain in the treatment of the neurological phenomena. Method.--Whole bullock's or sheep's brains were used in amounts of 240 to 480 g. ( $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. to 1 lb.) daily. The material was obtained fresh daily as far as possible, minced, and fed raw. It has been found to be most palatable as a puree with orange juice, gingerale, or broth, or as a jelly...."

Labor  
Situation

An improvement in the demand for some classes of labor during June was reported by the Department of Labor in its monthly industrial employment information bulletin. The synopsis saw little change in the industrial situation and said there was a general labor surplus apparent in most large cities. Explaining the improved demand for certain classes of workmen, the synopsis says: "The volume of road construction increased in practically every State and a larger number of men previously unemployed were absorbed. New road and bridge contracts have recently been let which will provide additional employment. Some expansion was noted in building. However, activities in this industry remain below normal, and the supply of this class of labor exceeded requirement in many localities. Work on the 1931 municipal improvement programs advanced to the point where it has provided employment for many skilled and unskilled laborers in the various cities of the country. Hydroelectric projects, the construction of dams and tunnels and the expansion of public utilities continued in good volume and offered employment to many men. There was a noticeable increase in the demand for farm help in the agricultural sections and many migratory workers were given employment in connection with the harvesting of the grain crop, which started in the wheat belt...."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products      July 27.— Livestock prices quoted at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers: steers (1100-1500 lbs.): good and choice \$7.00 to \$8.75; cows, good and choice \$4.00 to \$6.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.): good and choice \$7.00 to \$9.00; vealers, good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.00; feeder and stocker cattle: steers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.00. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.60 to \$7.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.): good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.): good and choice \$7.00 to \$7.65. (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.00 to \$5.75.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 59-1/8¢ to 63-1/8¢; No. 2 red winter, Chicago 51¢ to 51-1/4¢; St. Louis 49¢ to 49-1/2¢; Kansas City 44-1/4¢ to 44-1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter, Chicago 51¢ to 51-1/2¢; Kansas City 42-1/2¢; No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 54-1/2¢ to 55¢; Minneapolis 48-1/2¢ to 49-1/2¢; Kansas City 48-1/2¢ to 50¢; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 54-1/2¢ to 55-1/4¢; Minneapolis 52-1/2¢ to 53-1/2¢; St. Louis 55¢; Kansas City 49-1/2¢ to 50-1/2¢; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 22¢ to 22-1/2¢ (New); Minneapolis 22¢ to 23¢; St. Louis 22-1/2¢; Kansas City 24¢ to 25¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points to 8.15¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 12.01¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 8.91¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 8.91¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes slightly weaker at shipping points at \$1.60-\$1.65 per barrel f.o.b., with city jobbing sales at \$1.50-\$3.25. Kansas Cobblers bringing \$1 sacked per 100 pounds at Kaw Valley shipping points. Chicago carlot sales of Kansas and Missouri stock at \$1.15-\$1.20. Western cantaloupes in standard crates of 45 melons ranging \$1.50-\$3.25 in terminal markets. Arkansas stock jobbing at \$1.75-\$2.50 and jumbo crates from northern Texas \$1-\$2.50; shippers in Texas getting 90¢. North Carolina cantaloupes ranging only 50¢-\$1.50 per crate in the East. Standard crates of 45 Honey Ball melons selling at \$1.75-\$2.75 in consuming centers; \$1 f.o.b. cash-track in Imperial Valley. Honey Dews \$1-\$1.75 per usual-sized crate in city markets; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. shipping points. Virginia yellow onions jobbing at 50¢-75¢ and New Jersey stock at 60¢-\$1 per bushel hamper. Iowa yellows in 50-pound bags ranging 80¢-\$1.50 in consuming centers, with Washington and California yellows at \$1.15-\$1.65. Early sales of New York onions at \$1.25-\$1.75 per 100-pound sack or 40¢-85¢ per 50-pound bag in New York City. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons ranging \$170-\$275 per carload or 25¢-60¢ per melon in terminal markets, with too few sales at shipping points to establish an f.o.b. price for this variety. Dixie Belles bringing \$160-\$275 per car or 25¢-50¢ on a unit basis in large cities; \$35-\$70 per carload f.o.b. cash-track at shipping points. Thurmond Grays ranging only \$40-\$75 per car at southeastern loading stations. Georgia Elberta peaches only 55¢-60¢ per crate or bushel basket, f.o.b. basis; 90¢-\$1.75 in terminal markets. North Carolina Hileys and Belles only 50¢-70¢ at shipping points; 90¢-\$1.75 in consuming centers.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24½ cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 score, 23½ cents. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLII, No. 24

Section 1

July 29, 1931.

STEEL EARNINGS  
AND WAGES

A New York dispatch to-day says: "With earnings shrunk to the lowest level in sixteen years, the directors of the United States Steel Corporation finally bowed to the business depression yesterday, drastically reduced the disbursements to common stockholders, and proposed a downward adjustment of officers' and office workers' salaries...."

THE PRESIDENT  
ON WAGES

President Hoover yesterday authorized a brief statement declaring that the policy of his administration in opposing wage cuts remained unchanged, according to the press to-day.

TEXAS COTTON  
PARLEY

An Austin, Tex., dispatch to-day states that Governor Ross S. Sterling yesterday issued a call for a conference at Austin next Tuesday of governors and lieutenant governors of cotton-growing States to discuss the cotton overproduction problem. The call was sent out after the adoption of a resolution by the legislature, asking that such a step be taken in an effort to aid the cotton farmer.

COTTON MEN ON  
RAIL RATES

Further opposition to the railroads' proposal for a 15 per cent increase in freight rates was expressed by members of the southern textile industry yesterday in a letter filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of North Carolina and the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina. (Press, July 29.)

CHADBOURNE PLAN  
AND SUGAR PRICES

A New York dispatch July 28 states that James H. Post, president of the National Sugar Refining Co., said July 27 that the Chadbourne plan for aiding the sugar industry was largely responsible for the rise in prices of both raw and refined sugars. "Sugar prices," Mr. Post said, "have advanced approximately half a cent a pound because of withdrawal of raw sugar from the market and adoption of a policy of leaving sugar cane standing in the fields instead of cutting and grinding it and thereby increasing the supply. The Chadbourne plan is responsible for the change of sugar policy which has resulted in reducing the available supply on the market. . . ."

NEW GERMAN BANK

A Berlin dispatch to-day states that the new Acceptance and Guarantee Bank, with a capital of 200,000,000 marks (about \$50,000,000) and founded to facilitate a return to normal financial conditions in Germany, entered its official existence yesterday.



## Section 2

Big Scale Farming

Theodore M. Knappen writes under the title, "We Can Produce Farm Products More Cheaply Than Russia" in The Magazine for Wall Street for July 25. Mr. Knappen tells how big business is industrializing the farms of the West, turning individual proprietors into stockholders and employees, and describing the work being done on some of the collectivized farms. He says in part: "Big scale farming is coming in a number of different ways. It hasn't amounted to enough yet, east of the Missouri River to have any appreciable effect on the average size of farms, but forward-looking farmers in the humid part of the Mississippi Valley are beginning to think that it will be the salvation of extensive crop farming even there. They don't propose to leave it to the semi-arid West. But the very conditions under which the ponderous tractors, the giant listers and the great combines operate in that moist region compel extensive preparation through tile-draining of the land. That means capital on a scale which will compel the introduction of corporations or some equivalent method. On suitable sites the combined harvester and threshing machine has even invaded the East as far as Pennsylvania. The Corn Belt is watching the development of power machinery that is taking all human muscle-power out of corn production. A single-row corn-picker, doing the work of five men, picks eight to twelve acres of corn a day and loads it into wagons as it goes. Now, a two-row picker is charging through the maize, and a two-row snapper gathers the ears and removes part of the husks. With one man handling a hundred acres of corn, the corn fields will presently begin to expand, even as the wheat ranches of the plains. Perhaps the automatic tractor will soon have corn planting to itself, while the farm hand lolls in the shade and keeps a watchful eye on it--through a telescope...."

Bovine Tuber-culosis

The Medical Officer (London) for July 11 says: "The Parliament of the Irish Free State in 1926 appointed an interdepartmental committee 'To advise on the sufficiency of the existing provisions dealing with the cleanliness and wholesomeness of the milk supply and on the administrative or other measures required for the better attainment of those objects.' The committee issued its report in February, 1928, so we do not call attention to it as a piece of news, but to revive a question it raised three years ago and to consider how far it has been answered. The reason for choosing an Irish pamphlet as the base for our comments is that the Free State at the time of the inquiry was a 'neutral' country, having a generalized milk code which it wished to improve....The main issue lies with the prevention of tuberculosis spread by milk and the ultimate freeing of Irish cattle from this disease....The report was not unfavorable to pasteurization, chiefly from the following argument:--In New York, where practically all milk is pasteurized, pulmonary tuberculosis fell 56 per cent and non-pulmonary tuberculosis fell 58 per cent between 1910 and 1925. In Dublin, where there was no pasteurization, pulmonary tuberculosis fell 36 per cent and non-pulmonary tuberculosis 61 per cent during the same period. The argument is good in that bovine strains of the parasite are negligible in the causation of human lung tuberculosis and that bovine tuberculosis in man is practically always milk-spread; but it is bad in that non-pulmonary tuberculosis is not synonymous with bovine tuberculosis, nor is the proportion of it of bovine origin either certain or constant. In France, non-pulmonary



tuberculosis is high in incidence, but very little of it is due to bovine strains; in England non-pulmonary tuberculosis is uncommon, but a high proportion of it is due to bovine strains. The milk industry is not interested in human tuberculosis as such, but only in that part of it which is of bovine origin and milk-spread, and it is here that a question is asked which has not been answered....We must know the proportion of bovine to human tuberculosis in various sites and in various parts of the world. We have some figures, it is true, and the differential diagnosis of the strains of tubercle is very difficult, but the milk industry calls for exact figures which require research on an extended scale. Moreover, the matter is important from another point of view. If we stamp out tuberculous milk, we stamp out bovine tuberculosis in man, but it does not necessarily follow that by so doing we shall diminish non-pulmonary tuberculosis in man...."

Business Survey

Mortality rates for old-established businesses are practically as high as those of new ventures in the present depression, according to the analysis of the first 500 cases of the bankruptcy study being undertaken jointly by the University of Chicago and the United States Department of Commerce. The "clinic of sick business," a comprehensive study of economic and business causes of failure in Cook and Lake Counties, Ill., has already investigated 1,100 bankruptcy cases and 100 assignment causes since it was started a year ago. Of the 500 business concerns which went into bankruptcy in the first four months of this year 24 per cent had been in existence from five to ten years and 23 per cent had been operating in excess of ten years. Another 17 per cent had been in existence between three and five years. Of the 500 failed concerns 334 were in retail trade. Clothing and food enterprises evidently have been hardest hit by conditions, for 124 retail clothing firms and seventy food stores were in the group analyzed. Forty-eight per cent of the retail clothing firms and 37 per cent of the retail food concerns had been in business more than five years. Of thirty-six men's clothiers who failed two-thirds had been in business more than five years. But only nineteen out of sixty women's clothing stores had been in operation more than five years before liquidating. (N.Y.Times, July 28.)

Dairy Congress

Dr. O. F. Hunziker, director of Research of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, Chicago, on June 30 made the following radio talk on the eve of the departure of the official United States delegation for the Ninth International Dairy Congress at Copenhagen: "It has been my privilege to visit many of the great dairy countries and dairy continents of the world for the purpose of studying their dairy conditions and of advising with them regarding their dairy problems....It was gratifying to observe that in point of method of manufacture and equipment used for such manufacture, our facilities in America for economy of production and the production of quality are second to none and superior to those used in most of the dairy countries I have visited. But we are living in an age of rapid and continuous development...Our future success in dairying demands that we keep open our minds to the light of science and of progress that illuminates the world's dairy firmament and which light this year is focused on the World's Dairy Congress in Denmark....Fundamentally their problems are our problems. Their success



depends on their ability to market the dairy product. Their problem is to reduce cost so as to bring the dairy product within reach of every class of the consuming public, and to improve quality so as to induce each individual consumer to consume more. Constructive and permanent improvement of our dairy situation depends on our ability to increase the consumption of dairy products."

## New Drugs

London correspondence of The Journal of the American Medical Association for July 25 says: "The flood of new drugs from Germany is foisted on the profession and the public by extensive advertising, which is loud in praise of their value in the treatment of disease but silent as to injurious effects, even when those may be fatal. The most glaring example is the quinoline derivatives, of which cinchophen, extensively advertised under trade names, has been most extensively used. It was lauded as a remedy for gout and rheumatism and was prescribed on a considerable scale by leading physicians in this country before it was discovered that, even when the dosage recommended by the manufacturers is followed, toxic jaundice, which sometimes is fatal, was produced in a number of cases. In his recent Lumleian lectures on toxic jaundice, Sir William Willcox, our leading toxicologist, stated that the great variety of drugs in common use which may act as liver poisons and produce dangerous jaundice shows how necessary it is that these drugs should be submitted to careful toxicologic and therapeutic tests on man as well as on animals before they are placed on the market. The medical profession should be informed not only of the therapeutic properties of new drugs but also of the danger that may arise from idiosyncrasy or overdosage. In most instances it is not sufficiently informed of the dangers of new drugs, which are introduced into this country in increasing amount....Sir William Willcox points out that the present system of scheduling is quite inadequate to keep pace with the rapid developments of the chemical manufacturing industries, which are daily launching new and imperfectly tried complex organic drugs on the market. The cinchophen group of drugs is not even on the poisons schedule and can be sold by any unqualified person....Our system of the control and sale of poisons and toxic drugs needs to be completely altered and modernized."

## Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

Hancock Adams, writing on farm conditions under the title "Better Days for Farmers," and touching especially on the Government relief extended in aid of farmers suffering from the drought of 1930, closes his long article in National Republic for August as follows: "Uncle Sam has done a gigantic work in making seed and rehabilitation loans to nearly 400,000 farmers and has performed this job in a thoroughly American and efficient way. Secretary Hyde and his lieutenants have written a noble chapter in the history of American governmental administration, and thanks to those loans a good many millions of Americans are now looking forward with confidence to resuming the path on which they were walking when disaster blocked their progress last year."



Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

July 28.—Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.25; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$9.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.65 to \$7.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.10; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.65; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.75.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 57 7/8¢ to 62 7/8¢; No. 2 red winter, Chicago 50 1/4¢ to 50 1/2¢; St. Louis 48 1/4¢ to 48 1/2¢; Kansas City 43 1/4¢ to 43 3/4¢; No. 2 hard winter, Chicago 50 1/4¢ to 50 1/2¢; Kansas City 41 1/4¢ to 42¢; No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 55¢; Minneapolis 47¢ to 48¢; Kansas City 47¢ to 48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 54¢ to 55¢; Minneapolis 50¢ to 51¢; St. Louis 54 1/2¢; Kansas City 48¢ to 49¢; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 21¢ to 22¢; Minneapolis 21 1/2¢ to 22 1/2¢; St. Louis 22¢; Kansas City 22¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes slightly stronger in city markets at \$1.75-\$3.25 per barrel; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. shipping points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers firmer in Chicago carlot market at \$1.15-\$1.25 per 100 pounds; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. shipping points. Western cantaloupes jobbing mostly at \$2-\$3.50 per crate of 45 in city markets. Arkansas stock \$1.75-\$2.50 and North Carolina cantaloupes 75¢-\$1.75 in the East. Jumbo crates of Texas stock ranging \$1.50-\$2.50 in midwestern cities; 90¢ on an f.o.b. basis in northern Texas. Maryland Salmon Tints bringing \$1.50-\$1.75 cash to growers at Salisbury auction; \$1.25-\$3.25 in a few eastern markets. California Honey Balls \$1.75-\$2.75 per crate of 45 in large consuming centers, with the usual crates of Honey Dows at \$1-\$1.75. Iowa yellow onions in 50-pound sacks jobbing at 85¢-\$1.50 in terminal markets, with western yellows at \$1.10-\$1.75 per sack. New York yellows bringing 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack or \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in a few markets. Virginia stock in bushel hampers selling at 60¢, with New Jerseys at 60¢-90¢. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons ranging \$100-\$335 per carload of 24 to 30-pound stock in city markets, or 20¢-50¢ on a unit basis. Dixie Belles bringing \$155-\$250 per car or 10¢-45¢ per melon in large terminals; \$40-\$70 per carload f.o.b. cash-track at Georgia points. Thurmond Grays ranging \$140-\$250 per car or 30¢-50¢ per melon in consuming centers; \$50-\$75 per carload at shipping points. Georgia Elbertas and North Carolina Hiley and Belle peaches returning only 50¢ per crate or bushel basket at shipping points; mostly \$1-\$1.75 in large city markets. Arkansas Elbertas 75¢-\$1 per bushel at loading stations; \$1.50-\$1.75 in midwestern city markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 24 points to 7.91¢ per pound. On the same day last season the price was 11.97¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 8.67¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 25 points to 8.66¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLII, No. 25

Section 1

July 30, 1931.

## THE PRESIDENT BEGINS NEW UNEMPLOYMENT STUDY

The press to-day says: "President Hoover, embarking on a new study of unemployment in anticipation of another hard winter, summoned John Barton Payne, chairman of the American Red Cross, to the White House yesterday for a discussion on bringing about closer cooperation among all Federal, State and private agencies dealing with the situation.

"The President's move had hardly been revealed before Secretary Doak came out flatly in favor of a six-hour day and a five-day week for workers in industry as well as in the Government. 'Since we adopted a five-and-a-half-day week in the Government departments,' said Secretary Doak, 'we have been doing just as well in the Department of Labor. The work is done just as efficiently and it hasn't cost the Government one cent additional. I think that we would operate just as efficiently with a five-day week.' Mr. Doak's pronouncement was made informally as he was leaving the White House after a conference with the President...."

## GERMAN FINANCES

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "Negotiations at the Reichsbank with British and American bankers for the prevention of further withdrawals of short-term credits from Germany were successfully concluded last night when the bankers' representatives agreed they would leave their credits in Germany. In order to give the creditors additional security it was agreed that their credits shall be transferred from their German debtors to the Gold Discount Bank, which, by virtue of the \$119,000,000 deficiency pledge made by German industry, is in an especially strong position. While the agreement pledges only the American and British bankers, it is hoped that the Dutch and Swiss bankers will join their ranks, thereby securing for Germany by far the largest part of the short-term credits that had not been withdrawn before the moratorium was declared July 13."

## COTTON PARLEY

An Austin, Tex., dispatch to-day says: "Governor Ross S. Sterling, who issued fifteen invitations to cotton States governors for a conference on acreage at Austin next Tuesday, had received many regrets and no acceptances yesterday...."

## NEW ARGENTINE DUTIES

A Buenos Aires dispatch to-day says: "The Argentine Provisional Government yesterday issued a decree placing customs duties of from 5 to 50 per cent on a long list of articles which were formerly on the free list. Many articles in which American exporters have built up a large trade are included. The new rates will be effective thirty days after the decree is published in the official bulletin. Threads and yarns for sewing and weaving which contain a mixture of silk will pay 10 per cent of an arbitrary value to be fixed by decree. All rubber goods, including tires, will pay 30 per cent....Foodstuffs will pay 25 per cent on values to be fixed by decree."



## Section 2

Capper on  
Farm Con-  
ditions

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas is the author of a lengthy article in The New York Times for July 26 in which he endeavors to tell "what the hard-driven farmer is thinking." He says in part: ".... For the United States as a whole farm taxes amount to 31 cents of every dollar of net income; this figure was for 1929, when there was more of a net income than there will be this year. The farmer's taxes exceed expenditures for farm improvements; are greater than his total investment in machinery and tools; are four times the value of the seed he plants. The farmer knows that now; and as a result in all the farming States the agitation is on for income taxes. It will be followed logically by a demand for larger and larger inheritance taxes to break up the centralization of wealth and power in too few hands.... The farmer is producing plenty of foodstuffs, and industry is producing plenty of the other necessities and comforts of life. Industry would like to trade with the farmer, the farmer would like to trade with industry, and the merchants in between would like to handle the exchange at a fair profit to all three groups. But somewhere in the machinery of our civilization is something that prevents the exchange being made except through ruining the farmer, industry and the actual merchant or middleman. It might be mentioned that the farmer and consumer as such have been placing the blame on the middleman. But to-day the farmer sees the middlemen he knows in much the same position he is in himself. At the same time he believes he sees another and comparatively small group of persons who, in fact, are not producers of foodstuffs, not manufacturers, not middlemen; who deal not in tangibles but in intangibles. And he is doing a lot of thinking about them. In the mind of the farmer, this group is collecting dividends and interest (just how he is not certain) on a lot of alleged capital that exists only on paper....

"I am not undertaking to say whether the farmer is right or wrong in the line his thinking is following these days. I am just trying to set down what I believe he is thinking about, and a few of the reasons he is thinking that way.... First of all, the farmer believes there should be more real cooperation from Big Business in the East in attempting to solve the problems of Little Business all over the country, and particularly the problems of the West. He wants to believe in cooperative marketing; has hopes of its ultimate success. He believes gambling on the stock exchanges and the grain exchanges should be curbed; is not certain but that in the long run the country would be better off if it were abolished. He feels that the railroads' proposed increase in freight rates at this time is impossible, to put it mildly. The farmer is trying to reduce local taxes; trying to equalize the tax burden through income taxes and better administration of assessment laws and practices. He is pretty well convinced, in my judgment, that mergers and consolidations, and the use of the holding company to escape regulation and evade the State laws, have resulted in a concentration of wealth in too few hands. And he wants something done about it...."

Coffee and  
Health

The Journal of Home Economics for August contains a study of the effect of coffee upon the basal metabolism of young women. The paper is presented by Helen Hackett, who utilizes the data from her thesis in part requirement for her master of science degree in the graduate school of the University of Oklahoma. She used her fellow



students as her experimental subjects, and her evidence "leads to the conclusion that the drinking of coffee over a period of years has a tendency to raise slightly the basal metabolism of normal young women."

Dairy Industry      Norman G. Wright, director of the Hannah Dairy Institute of in Scotland Scotland, in an account of this research institute in the Scottish Journal of Agriculture for July, says: "The dairying industry is one of great and growing importance in Scotland. When the last census of agricultural production was taken, it was shown that the annual value of milk and dairy produce in Scotland had risen from a total of 4,500,000 pounds in 1908 to practically 9,000,000 pounds in 1925. Even when full allowance is made for the general increase in price level over this period, these figures indicate the very considerable growth of the industry over the last twenty years. Moreover it is noteworthy that the value of dairy produce ranks second only to that of livestock in the agricultural progress of the country...."

Pasteurization      The Journal of Nutrition for July contains a lengthy paper and Vitamin C outlining the work of a group of scientists of the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research on "The Effect of Pasteurization upon Vitamin C Content of Milk in the presence of Certain Metals." The paper is summarized, in part, as follows: "The effect upon the vitamin C content of pasteurizing fresh milk aerobically in aluminum, in tinned copper, and in copper tubular pasteurizers has been studied. The destruction of vitamin C was placed at 20 to 40 per cent in aluminum. This is greater than the destruction previously obtained upon boiling milk for 5 minutes and is rather to be expected as the duration of exposure in pasteurizing was much longer and strictly aerobic. No pasteurizing experiments were run in hard glass (pyrex) because equality of glass and aluminum had been previously established in the boiled milk experiments. The effect of pasteurizing milk in tinned copper was slightly greater than that found with the aluminum. The difference is less than the order of the increments of dosage employed. The effect was noticeable both during the progress of the experiment and upon post-mortem examination of the animals. Each of the two series of experiments upon milk pasteurized in copper was run respectively and simultaneously with two series of experiments upon milk pasteurized in aluminum, so that possible deterioration of raw milk as the season advanced does not enter. This effect we believe is referable (vide infra) to the small amount of copper exposed to the milk when in the tinned copper pasteurizer. The pasteurizing of milk in naked copper resulted in a destruction of at least 80 to 90 per cent of the antiscorbutic vitamin, but since the exposure to copper as well as the aerobic pasteurizing process both tend to destroy the vitamin, all of the 80 to 90 per cent can not be charged to copper. Since both acted simultaneously, attention is called to the fact that less than the stated 20 to 40 per cent must be charged to the aerobic pasteurization process itself because copper has the greater effect. The practical importance of these experiments is that copper is again shown to be unsuited for construction of dairy equipment so far as the conservation of vitamin C is concerned. Tinned copper is likewise unsatisfactory both on account of the impracticability of replating of



worn inaccessible parts of equipment and of the laxity in retinning by the dairy trade. Glass (pyrex) is assumed to represent an inert material and by previous experimentation with boiled milk no difference was found between it and aluminum. Aluminum is therefore as satisfactory a material as we have for the construction of dairy equipment as regards the destruction of vitamin C. We have reason to suspect that block tin would not be satisfactory...."

Wheat Sur-  
plus

An editorial in The Baltimore Sun for July 28 says: "The Grain Market Analyst Club's explanation of the present price of wheat--surplus production, and abortive attempts to avoid the consequences of surplus production--will seem relatively satisfactory to most people....But that does not seriously affect the plausibility of the explanation. However, in this, as in almost all other explanations of the wheat calamity, one very important element is lacking. That is the explanation of why the wheat farmers continue to produce at top speed in the face of the virtual certainty of disastrous prices. The Grain Market Analyst Club says: 'This surplus represents the patriotic effort to stimulate wheat production in North America, Argentina and Australia during the World War to fill the void left by the withdrawal of Russia from the field of world supply. The acreage added in these countries for that purpose has been retained even after Russia returned to the position of the greatest producer, and it is this excessive acreage coupled with above-normal acre yields in the last few years that has produced the world surplus of wheat.' But this still leaves unexplained why this added acreage remains; why the wheat farmers, having done their patriotic duty during the war, still feel impelled to continue to produce in the face of almost certain price disaster. This year, for example, a very low price of wheat was about as certain, in the face of the projected plantings, as the rising of the sun, and yet these plantings were carried out about as scheduled. Various possible explanations come to mind. One is that the wheat farmers have 'fixed costs' in the form of land and equipment which makes it incumbent upon them to produce when there is a chance to get anything above the immediate outlay for seed and labor. Another is that, in spite of their bitter contempt for the 'gamblers' in the grain pit, they have an undying love of gambling on the chance that there will be a crop failure somewhere that will make them rich. Theoretically, low prices should prompt a sharp curtailment of acreage. Actually it does not seem to work that way. An explanation of this economic perversity, which the Analyst Club omits, is essential to anything like a complete understanding of the present price of wheat."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

July 29.—Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$9.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.90 to \$7.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$8.15; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.25 to \$8.50; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.85.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 59 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 62 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 red winter, Chicago 50 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 hard winter, Chicago 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 49 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City 48 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 51 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Minneapolis 52 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$  (now); Minneapolis 22 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes jobbing at wide range of \$1.50-\$2.75, with Minneapolis sales high as \$3.35 per barrel; \$1.65-\$1.75 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri Cobblers \$1.15-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. loading stations. Iowa yellow onions selling in city markets at wide range of 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50 per 50-pound sack, with western yellows at \$1-\$1.75 per bag of 50 pounds. New York State stock 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -65 $\frac{1}{2}$  in New York City. Virginia yellows in bushel hampers 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$  in a few markets, with New Jersey stock at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Western cantaloupes jobbing at \$1.75-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45. Arkansas stock \$1.50-\$2.50 and North Carolina cantaloupes 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.50 per crate in terminal markets. Jumbo crates from Texas bringing \$1.50-\$2.50 in consuming centers; 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$  cash track at shipping points. Maryland Salmon Tints \$1.50-\$1.80 per large crate at farmers' auction sales around Salisbury; \$1-\$2.25 in a few city markets. California Honey Balls jobbing at \$1.75-\$2.75 per crate of 45 melons, with Honey Dews in usual crates at \$1-\$1.75. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons ranging \$135-\$250 per carload of 24 to 30-pound stock in consuming centers, or 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$  on a unit basis. Dixie Belles bringing \$115-\$235 per carload or 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$  per melon in large terminals, with Thurmond Grays at \$135-\$225 per car or 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -50 $\frac{1}{2}$  per melon. Cash-track sales of Dixie Belles and Thurmond Grays mostly \$30-\$60 per carload at Georgia shipping points. Texas melons low as 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ -45 $\frac{1}{2}$  per 100 pounds, cash-track. Georgia Elberta peaches and North Carolina Hileys and Belles returning only 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket or per crate at shipping points, with Arkansas Elbertas ranging 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ -75 $\frac{1}{2}$  in the Nashville, Ark., district. City dealers getting mostly \$1-\$1.75 per crate or bushel of southeastern peaches.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 7.85 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. On the same day last year the price was 11.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 8.57 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 8.61 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLII, No. 26

Section 1

July 31, 1931.

## TREASURY BUDGET REDUCTION

The press to-day says: "Slashing all unnecessary expenditures for the 1933 fiscal year, the Treasury has complied with President Hoover's economy instructions by eliminating \$6,000,000 from its budget. This saving is exclusive of the Federal building program which was enlarged by Congress at President Hoover's recommendation to alleviate the unemployment situation. It calls for an expenditure of \$120,000,000 in 1933 as compared with \$60,000,000 appropriated this year and will make the total Treasury outlay \$314,000,000 or \$54,000,000 more than was appropriated for the present fiscal year. Deducting the public building program, the Treasury's budget for 1933 will total \$254,000,000 as compared with \$260,000,000 in the present year. . . ."

## COTTON POLICY

Carl Williams, cotton member of the Farm Board, said yesterday stabilization supplies of cotton would be withheld from markets pending preparation of a new statement of policy which is understood to be under consideration, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The period during which the board had agreed not to sell any of its holdings expires to-day. Williams said he doubted whether a new statement would be ready. He said the board had loaned up to July 1 \$117,000,000 to cotton cooperatives and the Stabilization Corporation which a year ago bought 1,300,000 bales from the 1929 crop surplus."

## LUMBER INDUSTRY

Limitation of production to a minimum, reduction of imports and efforts to increase building of small homes and farm buildings were recommended by the Timber Conservation Board yesterday as a means of assisting the lumber industry, according to the press to-day. The statement says: "Reporting to Secretary Lamont, the board set forth a series of recommendations along with statements of general conditions in the industry. The board urged that withdrawals from stocks of manufacturers between July and December, 1931, should be not less than half the indicated excess stocks of 4,500,000,000 feet and suggested further: That during that period production be limited to the minimum which financial and community exigencies will permit! That consideration be given by individual manufacturers to timing reduction in production so as to inflict minimum hardship on dependent employees. That lumber importers reduce their importations...."

## GRASSHOPPERS STORED FOR CHICKEN FEED

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Lamar, Colo., says: "Farmers of this grasshopper-infested region have devised a means of turning the destructive pests into chicken feed. With troughs placed in front of automobiles the farmers drive through grain fields. The insects fall into clear water in the troughs. They are poured later into sacks to dry and will be fed to chickens next winter. One farmer gathered thirty bushels of grasshoppers to the acre by this method of 'harvesting'!"



Barnes on  
Business

## Section 2

Julius H. Barnes, writing under the title "Business Looks at Unemployment" in Atlantic Monthly for August, says: "...For nearly two centuries industry has been building the gigantic productive machine which has lifted from millions of human beings the threat of starvation and want and has set new limits of sustenance for the increasing populations of the world. Beginning by harnessing water, it brought steam under control and is now developing electricity and releasing the forces locked in the chemical balance of the constituents of matter. It has applied this power literally to the moving of mountains as well as to the stitching of gloves and the wrapping of a stick of chewing gum. It is conceivable that this resourcefulness has developed so rapidly that it has not been applied skillfully to the uses to which it may be put. It is inconceivable that it shall be arbitrarily halted because the most has not been made of it. Already business is occupied with the task of bringing this power under better direction and control. Having built the machine, industry is devising ways of using it to greater advantage. It is turning its attention from the development of production to development of distribution, to making the machine subservient, not hostile, to human needs. Perhaps industry is entering upon its second phase of revolutionary development, which is the logical sequence of the first industrial revolution which marked the rise of the present economic system...."

Cotton Grading

Walter Colbert, director of the Cotton Growers Association, Ardmore, Okla., in a letter to Commerce and Finance for July 29, says: "I have personally been growing cotton directly and indirectly for over fifty years; if a farmer ever sold his cotton on grade or staple before the organization of the Cotton Growers Association, the same is surely news to me. It was mostly hog-round and a horse-jockeying proposition. If I have seen one bale of cotton bought without sampling, I have seen a thousand; and the price was based mostly on whether the farmer was a poor white man or a negro. In fact, I have seen buyers pay more for half and half and low grades of cotton than they did for staple cotton. At some cotton points, cotton was bought altogether on a half and half basis, and if the farmer had a staple bale of cotton he got half and half prices for it just the same. The Government's investigation a few years ago showed the buyer paid very little attention to grade and staple when he was buying from the farmer. However, there could be some isolated places where the buyer gave the farmer the benefit of the premium on different staples. I am just wondering if Mr. Davis (C. G. Davis, Texarkana, Ark.) ever walked behind a plow or ever produced a bale of cotton and tried to sell it to some country cotton buyer, and the cotton buyer told him the grade and staple of his cotton and paid him the price that grade was worth."

Ford on  
Agriculture

Henry Ford is the subject of an interview by Wheeler McMillin in The Country Home for August. Agriculture, Mr. Ford is quoted in the interview as saying, needs more refinement. He advocates more knowledge of how to apply labor and material to each other to utilize more of the by-products of farming. Methods of production need improvement, he writes, as do machinery, fertilizers and subdivision of products. There is no need to speak of a surplus of goods, Mr. Ford says, when a large percentage of American homes are yet to be modernized. "On the farms



alone," he says, "are millions of houses without bathrooms, without water systems, without electric lights and other amenities and conveniences of modern life." Mr. Ford advocates the industrialization of agriculture and the ruralization of industry.

Labor Turn-  
over

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor presents June labor turnover rates for manufacturing as a whole and for 10 separate manufacturing industries. The all manufacturing rates are made up from representative establishments employing approximately 1,250,000 people. For industry as a whole, the June accession rate was 2.41, and the total separation rate was 5.09. The highest accession rate for any of the industries for which separate figures are presented was shown by the brick industry. This rate was 6.67. Iron and steel had the lowest accession rate, 1.20. The highest quit rate, 1.61, was shown by the boot and shoe industry. The lowest quit rate, .69, was shown by the foundry and machine-shop industry. The highest discharge rate, .52, occurred in the slaughtering and meat packing industry; the lowest, .11, in the iron and steel industry. The automobile industry had the highest layoff rate, 10.57. The lowest lay-off rate, .56, was shown by the men's clothing industry.

Ostrolenk on Cooperation Cut-Throat Competition" in Current History for August, says: "...

Bernhard Ostrolenk, writing under the title "Farmers Quitting While the cooperative movement has as yet brought about no monopolistic control and hence no monopoly prices, it has already achieved considerable savings to the farmer. In the case of California citrus growers, a reasonably stable price has been maintained in the face of increasing production. The California Fruit Exchange, which controls some 85 per cent of the citrus fruit produced in California, has been able to extend its markets, design new fruit drinks, expand its export market, compete successfully with the glutted markets created by the chaotic shipments from the unorganized Florida markets, and on the whole has insured considerable prosperity for the California growers. The process has made available ample fruit of excellent quality and variety at low cost to an increasing section of the public. Even if the Florida growers should organize a cooperative which with the California cooperative could monopolize the market, the growers would probably want to secure large consumption with moderate prices rather than check consumption through higher prices. In short, the Farm Board's program to continue the development of cooperative marketing is a long-time program for agricultural relief. It embodies elements that may bring about greater prosperity for the farmer, that will render obsolete much of the present private marketing facilities but that need not necessarily bring about the evils of monopolistic price control."

Radio Business

Dane Yorke, writing on "The Radio Octopus" in The American Mercury for August, says: "...Radio has simply epitomized the history of American business in this last decade of progress. The industry illustrates the typical short-sightedness, the greedy overreaching, the worship of volume through high-pressure selling and mass production, which has been so characteristic. 'The radio business,' says a trade magazine, 'has been running around in a vicious circle of over-supply and under-demand....The alleged reason for such large production



schedules is that low costs depend upon mass production. But this seems to be false reasoning when a million or more leftovers must be sold at a loss!...The industry—like American business generally—has reached such a peak of efficiency that it is now possible for 'a brand of radio to be founded, to establish a national sale, and to go bankrupt never to run again—all within a single season.' With a market that has never absorbed 5,000,000 receiving-sets in any one year the industry stands to-day with a production capacity of three times that—or 15,000,000 sets a year. One-third capacity is therefore normal operation—as compared to the 50% which constitutes normal for the automobile, and the 60% for steel. The radio tube industry is so over-produced that prices have been slashed 65 and 70%—and with such meagre results that there is persistent cry that 'tubes are made too good!' The call is for quality to be sacrificed—the present tubes last too long to suit the hungry sellers! The final picture is of one great plant blandly turning out identical radio chassis to be sold under four different trademarks—each chassis cynically (perhaps) advertised as representing the individual thought and radio manufacturing skill of four different and well-known American corporations....Oddly enough, the two shining examples of success in the radio manufacturing field are given by two manufacturers who have all along clung to ideals of fine quality, carefully regulated production, meticulously selected distribution, and jealously guarded goodwill. Quaintly old-fashioned, yet somehow curiously profitable!...But it is doubtful if such small details will have much meaning for the radio industry as a whole. Just now its leaders are dreaming of television and admiring the lovely picture painted, in the last report of the Radio Corporation, of twenty million American homes to be turned into little theatres. Hungriily the trade yearns for that dream to come true...."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

July 30.—Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$9; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6 to \$7. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.90 to \$7.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.60 to \$8.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.85.

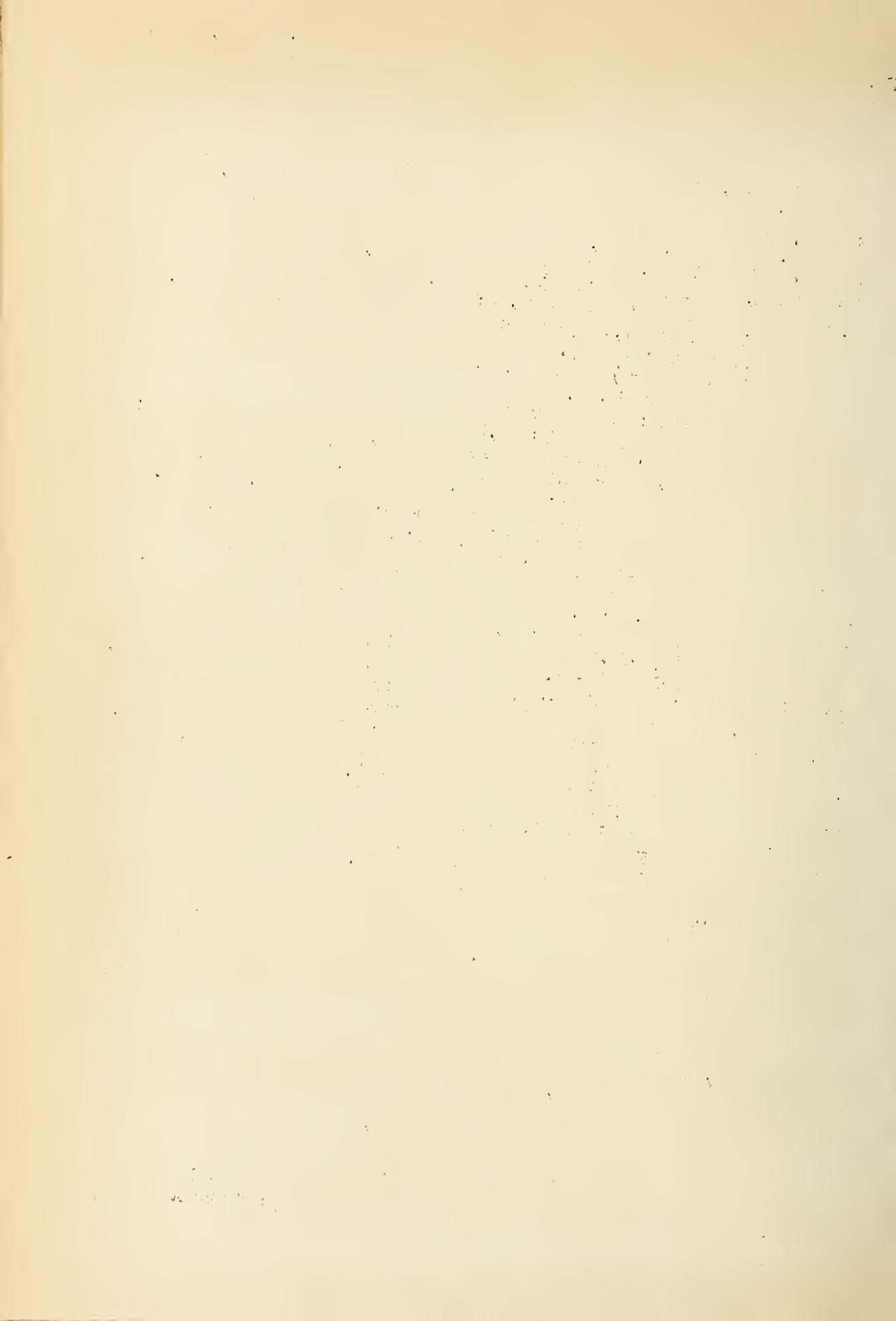
Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 59¢ to 62¢; No. 2 red winter, Chicago 50¢ to 51¢; St. Louis 46½¢ to 48¢; Kansas City 44¢ to 44½¢; No. 2 hard winter, Chicago 50½¢ to 51¢; Kansas City 41½¢ to 42½¢; No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 52¢; Minneapolis 48½¢ to 49½¢; Kansas City 47¢ to 48¢; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 53¢ to 54½¢; Minneapolis 53½¢ to 54½¢; Kansas City 50¢ to 51¢; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 21¢ to 22½¢ (new); Minneapolis 21 7/8¢ to 22 7/8¢; St. Louis 21½¢ to 21½¢; Kansas City 20½¢ to 21½¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes selling in city markets at \$1.25-\$3.35 per barrel; \$1.60-\$1.70 f.o.b. shipping points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.20-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; steady at \$1-\$1.05 on an f.o.b. basis, Kaw Valley points. Iowa yellow onions ranging 65¢-\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Western stock bringing \$1.10-\$1.75. New York City quoting New York State yellow varieties at 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound bag or \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100-pound sack. New Jersey bushel hamper ranging generally 65¢-90¢. Western cantaloupes jobbing at \$1.75-\$3.75 per standard crate of 45 in consuming centers. Arkansas stock \$1.50-\$2.50 and North Carolina arrivals 75¢-\$1.75. Maryland cantaloupes in large crate jobbing at 75¢-\$2.25 in a few cities; \$1.50-\$1.90 cash to growers on Eastern Shore. Jumbo crates from Texas bringing \$1.50-\$2.50 in consuming centers; 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. California Honey Dews \$1.10-\$1.75 per usual crate in terminal markets; Honey Balls \$1.75-\$2.75 per crate of 45 melons. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons ranging \$140-\$255 per carload of 24 to 30-pound stock in city markets, or 25¢-50¢ per melon; cash-track sales in Georgia at \$40-\$75 per carload. Dixie Belles bringing \$40-\$70 at shipping points and \$115-\$225 in terminal markets on carlot basis. Texas melons 35¢-40¢ per 100 pounds cash-track at loading stations; \$1.25-\$2.10 per 100 pounds in midwestern markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 2 points to 7.87¢ per lb. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 11.76¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 8.60¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 8.64¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25½¢; 91 score, 24¾¢; 90 score, 24¢

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 to 16¢; Single Daisies, 14¾ to 15½¢; Young Americas, 15½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XLII, No. 27

Section 1

August 1, 1931.

THE PRESIDENT  
ORDERS PEST  
RELIEF

The Associated Press to-day says: "Drought and insect-ridden sections of the Northwest and Central States were told by President Hoover yesterday they would have the help of the Government in meeting the situation. In a statement issued after he had left for his Rapidan Camp, Mr. Hoover said he had directed the Department of Agriculture to cooperate in meeting the problems caused by lack of rain and a plague of grasshoppers.... The President said the department was engaged in a resurvey in sections of Montana, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota...."

GERMANY AND  
AMERICAN WHEAT  
AND COTTON

R. V. Oulahan, writing in The New York Times to-day, says: "President Hoover has undertaken another effort to help Germany in her present economic and financial stress. It is in the form of a 'suggestion' to the German Government through Frederick M. Sackett, Ambassador at Berlin, that if Germany should so desire, the Federal Farm Board would sell it substantial amounts of wheat and cotton on liberal credit terms.... The State Department did not issue any formal communique, but in response to questions it was said there that Ambassador Sackett has suggested to 'the Germans that perhaps it might be of help to Germany if the Federal Farm Board would sell on liberal credit terms substantial amounts of its holdings in wheat and cotton. However, the department added, neither the Farm Board nor the Government has yet received any requests from Germany along these lines....'"

GRAIN RATES

Petitions to the Interstate Commerce Commission for a suspension of rates and regulations included in its revision of the freight structure on grain and grain products in the West were denied by that body yesterday and the order will become effective to-day, according to the press to-day. The revised rates also will affect movements of the commodity for export.

BRITISH BUDGET

A London dispatch to-day says: "Sweeping economies totaling almost \$500,000,000 in the first year are urged by the government's committee on national expenditure, whose anxiously awaited report was issued yesterday. The chief saving proposed is a drastic reduction of unemployment insurance payments...."

FOREIGN REDIS-  
COUNT RATES

A London dispatch to-day states that the Bank of England July 30 raised its rediscount rate from  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, the second rise of a full point in successive weeks.

A Berlin dispatch says: "The central committee of the Reichsbank last night raised the discount to 15 per cent and the rate for loans on collateral to 20 per cent."



## Section 2

Butler on  
World Ad-  
vance President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, New York, told 3,000 summer students at the annual assembly in the university gymnasium July 29 that the future of our western civilization depends upon the outcome of a conflict between those who think in terms of yesterday and those who think in terms of tomorrow. "Our Nation must either go ahead or go to pieces," he said. "A conflict is going on with great vigor," he continued, "with great sharpness of definition, not only in the public eye, in the dispatches in the press, but frequently and for the most part underneath the surface; and as that conflict is decided, so this changing world will go forward or go to pieces....The dominating factor is this: That the political considerations, powerful and important as they were, which have guided and accompanied the Nation building process since the fall of the Roman Empire, have given way to new economic considerations, in order that men may live the life which they now conceive as essential to their happiness and satisfaction. What this means is that economic boundaries are no longer co-terminous with political boundaries. The world must seek new economic boundaries. That was the reason for the proposal of Mr. Briand, one of the most far-seeing minds, that there be built up on the continent of Europe a new economic union...." (N.Y. Times, July 30)

## Meat Trade

A slightly improved demand for pork and beef, particularly the lighter weight cuts, featured the meat trade during the month closing July 31, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Prices of some cuts of pork and of some grades and weights of beef advanced slightly as a result of the improved demand. The trade in fresh pork products was featured by a scarcity of lighter averages of loins which resulted in a wide price difference between the price of light and heavier weight loins. In some cases this difference was the largest ever reported. The smoked meat trade, except in the case of bacon, improved during the month. Hams moved readily at somewhat higher prices. Bacon sales were light during the month and prices showed little change. Bacon of all weights, in slab or sliced form, represents an unusually good buy for the housewife at the present time. Demand for cooked ham was good during the month, and especially brisk during the first part. Sausage sales showed marked improvement. The hide market was active at higher prices. Continued improvement in the shoe industry has stimulated the hide market. The export trade in meats continued light during the month, but there were some increases in prices.

Roadside  
Beauty

An editorial in The New York Times for July 23 says: "It is good to learn from the American Civic Association's current bulletin that something is being done to preserve roadside beauty. California has lately destroyed 50,000 objectionable billboards along her highways. 'Now when we invite our friends to come and see the wonders of the world,' says The Los Angeles Times, 'there is reason to hope that we will not have to conduct them down a dark alley of ads.' Maryland hotel men have agreed to discontinue this form of advertising. Others could afford to follow their example, since a lurid sign must repel at least



some prospective patrons. Much recent legislation is aimed at the growing nuisance of the automobile 'graveyard'; the industry itself is at last giving attention to that problem. In Massachusetts the Supreme Judicial Court now has before it the long-awaited special master's report dealing with the local billboard law. 'Beauty in the sense intended and employed in the framing and administration of these rules and regulations,' the master says, 'has in fact a real and substantial economic value to the Commonwealth.' His findings may ultimately be debated before the Supreme Court of the United States. But it will be a long day before roadside esthetics can rest on regulation alone. Zoning may in time stretch its mantle over them, taxation may help to drive out of business those who would destroy them, here and there an advertiser may cooperate, but the final arbiter must be public taste. America may be reviled for her slovenliness by critics from other countries--a German author calls her a 'Billboard Paradise'--but she is not the only sinner. In the introduction to the year book of the British Design and Industries Association Clough Williams-Ellis indicts the civilization which is 'fouling its own nest' and desolating the English countryside. . . ."

Williamstown A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch July 31 states that a plea for Conference political and economic disarmament was made July 30 by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War in President Wilson's Cabinet, who delivered the convocation address opening the eleventh annual session of the Institute of Politics. "World Economic Planning" was his topic. The report says: "Mr. Baker proposed that an international conference be convoked to plan for simultaneous horizontal tariff reductions over a period of years. . . . Taking up the question as to whether under modern conditions world economics can be permitted to develop without a plan such as the Russian five-year plan, Mr. Baker said that any possible analogy between the Russian plan and a world economic plan was misleading because Russia was planning to catch up, while the other nations were planning to go forward. . . ."



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Vol. XLII, No. 28

Section 1

August 3, 1931.

GERMANY AND  
WHEAT AND  
COTTON

A Berlin dispatch to the press of August 2 says: "No formal proposal for the sale of the American Farm Board's surplus stocks of wheat and cotton has yet been submitted to the German Government, and it was stated in official quarters that negotiations are still in the 'conversation stage,' as the question of amounts, prices and modes of delivery involve complicated computations. The suggestion received from the Farm Board is now being studied by the Ministries of Economics and Agriculture, to which it has been referred by the Cabinet, and the government's reply, it was announced, will be forthcoming next week...."

THE PRESIDENT  
AND UNEMPLOY-  
MENT

A Luray, Va., dispatch to-day says: "President Hoover interrupted the quiet of his week-end rest at his Rapidan camp yesterday to discuss unemployment relief with Secretary Doak. The conference with the Labor Secretary was similar to the President's recent discussion of the relief problem with John Barton Payne, chairman of the Red Cross. The administration's program provides for a survey of probable winter needs, with direct relief to come from State and county agencies. A report is expected to be submitted to the White House by Doak after conditions have been weighed...."

FEDERAL EXPENSES

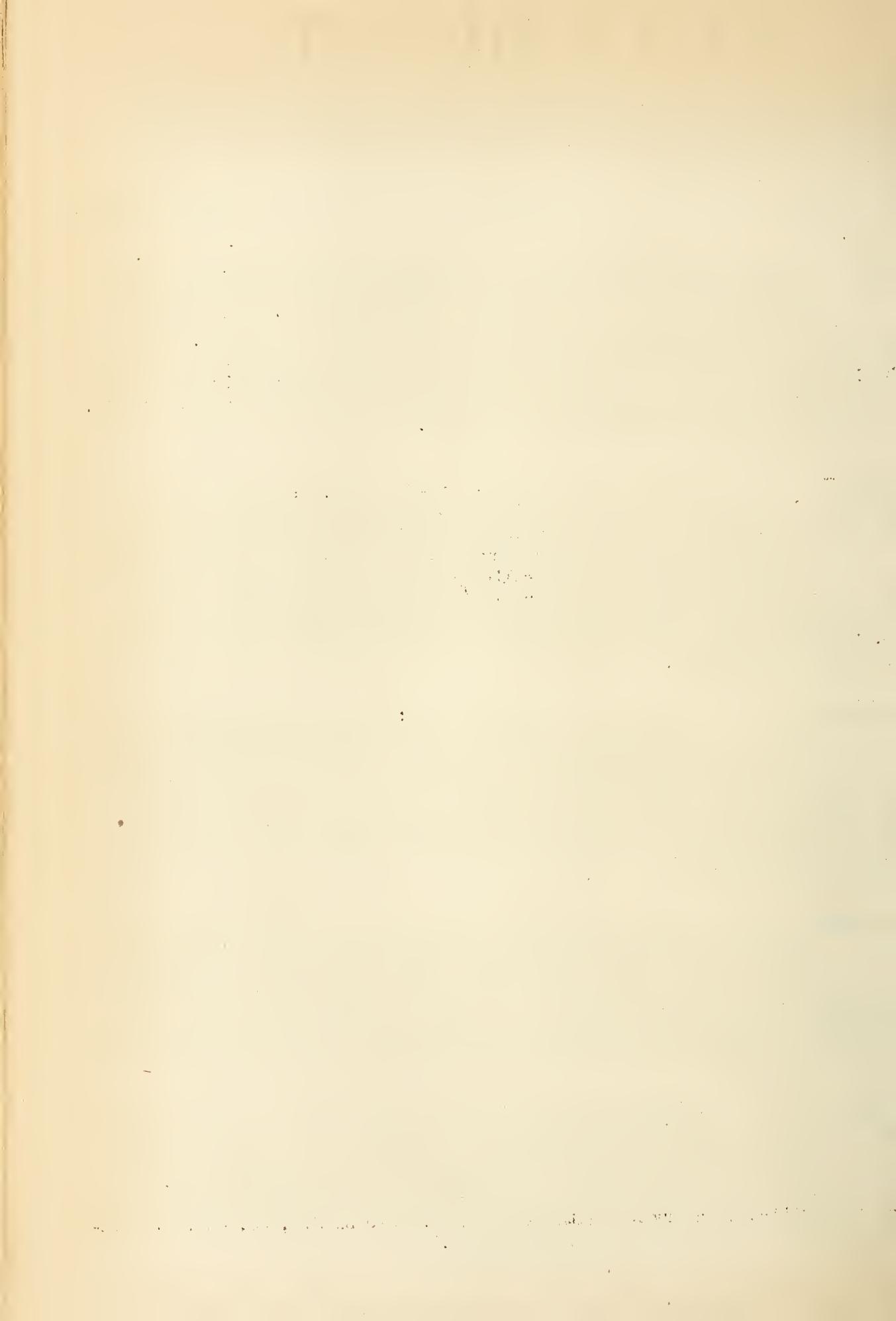
The press of August 2 says: "Despite President Hoover's warning to departments that there must be extensive reductions in governmental expenditures, the general outlay for the first 30 days of the new fiscal year was \$47,000,000 greater than for the same period a year previous. The Treasury's daily statement, giving condition of the Government to the close of business July 30, showed that the general departmental expenditures had amounted to \$237,580,634, as compared with \$190,502,921 in the first 30 days of the 1931 fiscal year...."

ALASKAN TIMBER

The New York Times to-day says: "The American Paper and Pulp Association made public yesterday a letter sent to President Hoover asking him to take action to prevent the sale of national forest timber in Alaska for conversion into newsprint. The letter...states that to go ahead with the proposed development of Alaska's timber resources for newsprint purposes would make the unemployment situation worse and would further depreciate a capital investment of more than \$800,000,000 in this country and Canada...."

BRITISH BANK  
FINANCING

A London dispatch August 2 states that the Bank of England issued an official announcement on Saturday that the Bank of France and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York had placed at its disposal credits in their respective currencies totaling \$250,000,000. The report says: "At the same time it was announced that upon the Bank of England's application the British Treasury had authorized an increase of \$75,000,000 in the fiduciary note issue for a period of three weeks...."



## Section 2

Business Efficiency An editorial in World's Work for August says: "No tendency in American industry at the present moment is more significant than the effort of business men in many fields to sharpen the efficiency of their operations, take up slack, and find new uses for their products. Railways, operating on a lower gross, are showing a proportionately higher net than they have shown in many years, because they have learned to economize on empty haulage. Oil companies have filed patents for the manufacture of new by-products which will increase revenue and indirectly lower the cost of operations. The cotton industry is making a shrewd and well-planned effort to recapture larger markets. Steel manufacturers are developing new products which will increase their sales in years to come. All this means much more than an effort to weather through a depression with as much ingenuity as possible. When the turn ultimately comes, we shall find that American business is prepared to take advantage of its broader opportunities."

California Midget Farms

H. H. Dunn, writing under the title "Midget Farmers Beat Hard Times" in Popular Science for September, says: "Nine years ago, Frank Fasano and his wife paid \$200, their combined savings, on a purchase price of \$2,000 for two acres of land in Chula Vista, Calif. Frank had a job in town that paid \$35 a week. For six months, the Fasanos used some of this pay check to prepare their land. Since that time, this land has paid the annual installments on the purchase price, the interest on deferred payments, built a five-room, modern house, and converted every foot of the two acres to production. The pay check has gone for living expenses, an automobile, entertainment, and other costs of living. The Fasanos have refused \$15,000 for their place, which pays them \$2,000 a year. Mrs. Pearl Evans, left a widow with two small sons, bought two acres of bare land, at the village of Muscovy, Calif., a little more than a year ago. She works six hours a day, six days a week, on the midget farm, while the boys average three hours a day each. The place produces all the chickens, eggs, vegetables, and small fruits the family of three can eat, and has paid the monthly installments and interest on the purchase price. In addition, the two acres provide room and food for 600 laying hens and nearly 1,000 half-grown chickens. These are two examples from more than 6,000 families in southern California who have learned how to make the yard pay for the home. They are all in towns or cities or in the suburbs, for the great majority of them must be within easy reach of transportation to and from their jobs. Some of them who have been at this new business of making a home pay for itself for ten years, now own their homes, and the yield from the midget farm is net profit, less taxes and upkeep...."

Cost of States

The 48 State governments cost American taxpayers an aggregate of \$2,061,016,833 during 1929. Announcing the statistics July 13, the Census Bureau said aggregate receipts from all sources were \$2,059,327,008, leaving a deficit of \$1,699,825. Total indebtedness of the States was \$1,661,686,056. Operation and maintenance of the general departments of the governments cost \$1,297,699,53: or \$10.75 per capita. The per capita cost in 1928 was \$10.18 and in 1917 \$4.19. The assessed valuation of property was \$163,683,132,727 and the general property taxes



levied against property for State purposes was \$368,377,302. Pennsylvania, Delaware, North Carolina and California do not levy general property taxes for State purposes. The chief items of revenue, the bureau said, were \$856,972,013 from licenses of various sorts and \$401,213,666 for special taxes.

**Farm Financing** Merle Thorpe is the author of an article on "Bureaucracy and Farm Banking" in The Nation's Business for August. He says in part: "... The events in the farm loan system still leave the question open whether our joint stock land banks are not better instruments for providing the American farmer with long-time credit than the Federal land banks. When a farmer applies for a loan to the joint stock land bank, the decision is made by an executive who usually has his own capital in the institution. The answer is forthcoming within three or four days, if necessary. If the same farmer applies to a Federal land bank, he must join a farm loan association and the machinery of cooperative credit must swing into action before he can receive an answer. It may be from one to six months before his loan is completed. A congressional commission which studied European land credit systems in 1913 drafted a bill which would have authorized the establishment of small independent joint stock land banks under Federal supervision. This bill contained no mention of Federal land banks. Federal land banks were the result of congressional hearings in 1913, 1914, and 1915. When legislation was finally enacted into law, in June, 1916, it included both systems. There may be ample room for a joint stock land bank system operated by private enterprise and a Federal land bank system under cooperative auspices and governmental guidance. What form regulation should take, however, is another question."

**Food Values** The Medical Officer (London) for July 18 says: "After many years' experience of school medical inspection Dr. W. Habgood notes the persistence of defective growth due to inefficient diet. 'It may be,' he writes, 'that the presence of some of these defectives is due to the birth and upbringing of children incapable of adaptation to their environment. How many of the defectives belong to this class and how many to faults of the environment and of the food will be clearer when the mothers become possessed of the knowledge of the value of foodstuffs that has recently been made available by research. That there is something lacking in the common daily food is evident in the presence of rickets in so many of the children. It is most manifest in the ill-formed teeth, spongy jaws and narrowed nasal spaces. Such children always lack stability and energy.... Doctor Habgood adds that more and more dentists are being employed, more doctors in public health departments are engaged in the treatment of defects in the individual; but he believes that the way to prevention of the greatest part of the ill health lies in the education of the people in the foods they should use and the preparation of those for the table."

**Overproduction in the Professions** T. Swann Harding, writing on "Overproduction in the Professions" in Current History for August, says: "Four or five years ago, the advertising columns of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry listed dozens of individuals with high university degrees and impressive experience who wanted positions of almost any kind, whereas a single



issue seldom contained more than two or three advertisements of employers desiring chemists. Very often these positions specified salesmen trained in chemistry rather than chemists. At this same time the employment bureau of the New York Chemists' Club warned prospective clients that it was really almost useless for them to list their names and qualifications, with the dollar registration fee, because there were so many more chemists than there were jobs. If this was the situation in normal times it is certainly far more acute to-day. In any case, the suspicion creeps upon us that our universities have poured out doctors of philosophy and masters and bachelors of science with little regard for consumer requirements. We have in this country 100,000 pharmacists who, on a population basis, man six times as many drug stores as are needed in Germany, which has well-organized professional apothecary shops. Moreover, these men, no matter how well trained professionally, increasingly find themselves in the position of being soda clerks, purveyors of cosmetics and of packaged pharmaceutical superfluities... This rather too brief survey considers only what we may euphemistically call the practical professions. Three conclusions appear to be warranted. In the first place we have produced educated professional men by fits and starts, in jerks and spurts of enthusiasm and without any clear, calculated consideration of possible consumer requirements. Thus we have overproduced engineers and underproduced veterinarians rather whimsically than in a definitely planned manner. Secondly, the practical professions, except that of veterinary medicine, are to-day overcrowded. Thirdly, a more rational organization of the practical professions with more efficient public service as a goal is as certainly going to produce what we may call 'technological unemployment' here as in the skilled industrial professions."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Farm  
Products

July 31.—Live stock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$9; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$6 to \$7.25. Heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.85 to \$7.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$8; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.75.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 58 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to 61 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 red winter, Chicago 50 $\phi$  to 50 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; St. Louis 46 $\phi$  to 47 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 42 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to 43 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 2 hard winter, Chicago 50 $\phi$  to 50 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Kansas City 41 $\phi$  to 41 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; No. 3 mixed corn, Chicago 52 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Minneapolis 48 $\phi$  to 49 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 47 $\phi$  to 48 $\phi$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chicago 53 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to 60 $\phi$ ; Minneapolis 54 $\phi$  to 55 $\phi$ ; Kansas City 50 $\phi$  to 51 $\phi$ ; No. 3 white oats, Chicago 20 $\phi$  to 20 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  (new); Minneapolis 21 7/8 to 22 7/8 $\phi$ ; St. Louis 21 $\phi$  to 21 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ ; Kansas City 19 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$  to 20 $\phi$ .

Virginia Cobblei potatoes \$1.65-\$1.70 per barrel f.o.b. shipping points, according to last report of season; \$1.25-\$3.35 in city markets. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in Chicago carlot market; around \$1 f.o.b. loading stations. Iowa yellow onions 65 $\phi$ -\$1.50 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; Massachusetts stock 50 $\phi$ -75 $\phi$  in the East; western yellows \$1-\$1.75 in several cities. New York State yellows 35 $\phi$ -75 $\phi$  per bag of 50 pounds or \$1.25-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in New York City. New Jersey bushel hampers mostly 65 $\phi$ -85 $\phi$ . Western cantaloupes jobbing at \$2-\$4.25 per crate of 45 in large city markets. Arkansas stock \$1.50-\$2.50 and North Carolina cantaloupes mostly \$1-\$1.75 in the East. Maryland stock bringing 75 $\phi$ -\$2 per crate in terminal markets; \$1.50-\$1.85 cash to growers around Salisbury. Jumbo crates returning 75 $\phi$ -90 $\phi$  in northern Texas shipping area; \$1.50-\$2.50 in terminals. California Honey Dews generally \$1-\$1.75 per usual-sized crate in consuming centers; Honey Balls \$1.65-\$2.75 per crate of 45 melons. Southeastern Tom Watson watermelons ranging \$1.25-\$2.75 per carload or 25 $\phi$ -45 $\phi$  per melon in city markets; Dixie Belles \$110-\$250 per car or 25 $\phi$ -40 $\phi$  on a unit basis, with cash-track sales at Georgia points at \$30-\$60 per car. Texas shippers getting 35 $\phi$ -40 $\phi$  cash per 100 pounds, with midwestern markets selling Texas melons at \$1.25-\$2.10 per 100 pounds.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 24 points to 7.63 $\phi$  per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 12.01 $\phi$ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 8.36 $\phi$ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 27 points to 8.37 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; 91 score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}\phi$ ; 90 score, 24 $\phi$ .

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 to 16 $\phi$ ; Single Daisies, 14 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 15 $\frac{1}{4}\phi$ ; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLII, No. 29

Section 1

August 4, 1931.

## MUSCLE SHOALS

A Florence, Ala., dispatch to-day states that S. F. Hobbs, of Selma, Ala., newly appointed chairman of the Muscle Shoals Commission, in a statement at the conclusion of its meeting at Selma last night, announced the commission will receive proposals for leasing and operating the Muscle Shoals project "in the interest of fertilizer production and agriculture" at Washington, September 1. The report says: "Edward A. O'Neal announced shortly afterward that the American Farm Bureau Federation, of which he is president at that time would submit a bid for leasing the entire project...."

## COTTON ACREAGE

An Associated Press dispatch to-day from Austin, Tex., says: "Opposition to limitation of cotton acreage by law was expressed yesterday by bankers attending the cotton meeting at Austin preliminary to the southwide conference to-day, called by Governor Sterling in an attempt to eliminate overproduction...."

## WESTERN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

A Salt Lake City dispatch to-day states that Governor Dorn of Utah yesterday issued a call for the Western Economic Conference in that city August 17. He said its purpose is to work out relief for drought sufferers, farmers unable to finance seeding, and the livestock industry. Governors of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska were asked to attend or send representatives. Others invited included the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Red Cross, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, the railroads, and the livestock associations.

## KANSAS STUDIES PROCESSING PRODUCTS

A Topeka dispatch to-day says: "The Kansas State Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a survey to determine what farm products may be processed within the area of production. The first conference will be in Lawrence on August 6, and farm leaders and members of the staff of the State Agricultural College will take part. Another conference will be conducted in southwest Kansas. It is pointed out that inexpensive fuel and an abundance of wheat should make the Southwest the largest cereal manufacturing center in the United States. Several wealthy Kansans are interested in financing processing plants."

## IMMIGRATION

For the first time since the Civil War, immigration into the United States fell below 100,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, declared yesterday in an analysis. A total of 97,139 immigrant aliens were admitted during the fiscal year, as compared with 241,700 the previous year, a decline of 144,561, or 59.8 per cent. Immigration from Europe, as a whole, dropped from 147,438 to 61,909, or 58 per cent. Some of the principal sources showed a larger proportionate decrease. (Press, Aug. 4.)



## Section 2

Automobiles      A Paris dispatch July 29 states that France has now one automobile for every twenty-seven inhabitants. This year's census of vehicles of all descriptions shows an increase of 17 per cent over last year. There were 1,109,000 pleasure automobiles licensed and 410,000 industrial automobiles. The total of all kinds, including motorcycles and boats, was just short of 2,000,000. They yielded 911,000,000 francs (more than \$36,000,000) in taxation.

British      The Medical Officer (London) for July 18, reporting Parliamentary Proceedings, says: "Sir Thomas Inskip asked the Minister of Health (1) whether the use of chemicals such as sulphur dioxide or lime as preservatives would be allowed in the case of foreign strawberry pulp about to be imported during the next four weeks; and what steps he proposed to take to prevent the risk of injury to health by the use of such preservatives; and (2) whether he was aware that the importation of foreign strawberry pulp, dressed with sulphur dioxide or other chemicals as preservatives, was about to take place; and whether he was prepared to take such steps as might be open to him to prevent such importation and, if so, what steps. Miss Lawrence replied: 'Under the Preservatives Regulations the only chemical preservatives allowed in strawberry pulp are sulphur dioxide and sulphites. My right hon. friend understands that the use of these preservatives is regarded as a commercial necessity for both home-produced and foreign fruit, and in view of the small residual amount allowed in the jam made from the pulp he does not think that he would be justified in amending the regulations so as to prohibit their use!'"

Chemistry      E. E. Free, writing on "Farm Relief by Chemistry" in The Review of Reviews for August, says: "...Even five years ago the production of fertilizer nitrogen in the United States was less than half of the country's consumption, while increases of that consumption demanded by agricultural experts in the interest of more efficient farming were obstructed by shortage of domestic supplies and by the high price of imported products. Within those five years this situation has been reversed by triumphs of synthetic chemistry, although the roots of this go back to laboratory studies of three or four decades earlier. In these last five years the use of fertilizer nitrogen in the United States has increased about 50 per cent, while production has increased 100 per cent. American production of synthetic nitrogen from the air has increased 1,000 per cent. Prices, measured in 1913 dollars, have fallen about 50 per cent since pre-war years. With further large increases in sight, as nitrogen plants now under construction are completed, it is certain that the United States soon will produce much more than the nitrogen it consumes. Either we must become a nitrogen-exporting nation, the industry must find new uses for its products, or else we must persuade the American farmer, of what seems an unquestionable fact, that he can use much more nitrogen on his fields to make much more money. For the world-famine in nitrogen foreseen by Sir William Crookes, synthetic chemistry has substituted in less than forty years a nitrogen surplus. This is perhaps the most rapid revolution of a major industry ever worked in scientific history,...Other fertilizers



have benefited, too, from modern chemistry. Phosphorus always has been cheap and plentiful in the United States, because of our enormous supplies of phosphate rock. American industrial chemists have contributed, however, important recent cheapening of sulphuric acid--now made as a by-product of smelting industries, this acid being a constituent of the so-called super-phosphate in which form phosphorus fertilizers ordinarily are used. Potash, once a German monopoly, and still the most expensive constituent of many mixed fertilizers, now is being made in the United States in important quantities and at reasonable prices from the deposits at Searles Lake, California, discovered shortly before the war. The present obstacles to improving American agriculture by use of more fertilizers are neither shortages nor high cost. They are obstacles of ignorance and economic maladjustment. Many farmers still do not know how to use fertilizers to best advantage....The research chemist has done his part. Cheap and abundant fertilizers have been provided, especially the most necessary one of combined nitrogen. The task of American agriculture now is to devise better commercial and educational machinery for using them."

**Frozen Fruit** An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for July 23 says: "The Pacific Northwest has the distinction of being the first to enter the field in both barreled and small-packaged frozen fruit. This fact is brought out in a bulletin prepared by Ernest H. Wiegand, horticulturist of the Oregon agricultural experiment station. The Pacific Northwest frozen fruit industry is steadily growing....It is also noted that the number of small containers of various products packed in Oregon and Washington have increased rapidly since their advent in 1928, the one-pound carton gaining on the two-pound carton. All fruit going into the containers is carefully weighed before sugar is added. Packing with dry sugar has been carried on almost universally up to the present time. The proportions used are usually either three parts of berries to one part of sugar or two parts of berries to one part of sugar. Freezing is carried on at temperatures ranging from minus 10 degrees F. to plus 10 degrees F. After the product is frozen, it can be held in storage at higher temperatures if desired."

**Nitrates**

An editorial on "Nitrates and Farming" in New York Herald-Tribune for August 1 says: "The announced threat of a nitrate war between producers of natural nitrate in Chile and those of synthetic nitrogen in Germany promises to bring more actively to public notice a situation which grows continually more acute. Like wheat, sugar and many other commodities, nitrates now are available in larger quantities than the world is willing to consume. Price wars will settle nothing except, perhaps, the exchange of a few personal fortunes or corporate balances. In the long run it is bad business to have any article sold for less than its cost of manufacture. What the nitrogen industry needs, just as what the wheat growers or sugar makers need, is a reasonable, long-time plan for the stable operation of the industry, even if that plan means the elimination of some factors now seemingly important. There are two chief uses of nitrates and other nitrogen compounds--agriculture and the chemical industries, notably the manufacture of explosives. Barring some such event as the shooting off of vast quantities



of explosives in a major war, there is no probability of great increases of nitrate consumption in the chemical industries. Increased consumption in agriculture, however, is possible and virtually unlimited.... The salvation of the nitrogen industry would seem to lie in cooperation, self-limitation and agriculture. No expert now doubts that ample supplies of nitrogen fertilizers on the soil increase and improve crops. Like all quantitative calculations about agriculture, estimates of the exact amount of nitrogen which could be used profitably on American farms are uncertain. The total, however, must be at least several times the present use. Here is a market ready to take up much of the present capacity of the nitrate industry, both American and foreign. It seems to be unreachable at present chiefly because of the farmer's ignorance of the value of nitrogen plus the parlous condition of farm credits. Neither of these obstacles should be insurmountable, but surmounting them will not suffice to stabilize the industry. There must be contrived, as well, some set of readjustments to prevent unlimited output."

### Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for July 31 says:

"Department of Agriculture is reported to be looking for a tasteless adhesive for postage stamps and envelopes. Anyone who seals and stamps a letter by the method of moistening the gummed surfaces with the tongue and then being under the necessity of rinsing out his mouth will appreciate the department's efforts. Corn dextrin should supply such an adhesive....Granted that the use of corn dextrin in the Postal Department could not be large enough to be a material factor in farm relief, so also is the saving of a drop of oil in each oil cup of the machinery of factory or railroad a trifle. Yet large companies teach men to save that drop....If corn dextrin were utilized for postage stamps and envelopes, and the matter ended there, nothing would be accomplished. But why end there? What has research and laboratory work done in the packing business? Science has shown how to utilize the 50 per cent of the weight of food animals that is nonedible and was formerly useless. What has it done in the petroleum refining business? The profits of the packing and the oil companies have not come from increased prices, but from a more economical utilization of their products by which everything is given a commercial value that once was wasted. A former Agricultural Commissioner of the Rock Island Railroad, Professor Cottrell, once said that there was an annual waste of a billion dollars in the country's cornstalks. The story of cottonseed is almost a romance....Now its farm value averages \$250,000,000 a year....If the Department of Agriculture, which has in it some of the best trained minds of the country, were to be given annually for research purposes...there would be reason to expect a real farm relief that would lift up agriculture and help enrich the whole country."



Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

August 3.—Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.25; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$7.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$6.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$7.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.75.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 58½ to 61½¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 49½ to 49¾¢; St. Louis 46½¢; Kansas City 42½¢ to 43¢; No. 2 hard winter Chicago 49½ to 50½¢; Kansas City 41 to 41¾¢; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 49½ to 50½¢; Kansas City 47 to 48¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 60 to 62¢; Minneapolis 57½ to 58½¢; Kansas City 51 to 52¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 20½ to 22¢ (new); Minneapolis 21¾ to 22¾¢; St. Louis 21 to 21½¢; Kansas City 20 to 22¢.

Eastern Shore Virginia and Maryland Cobbler potatoe's brought \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.65-\$1.70 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. northern and central points. Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.10 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, 60¢-\$1.50 per six-basket carrier and bushel basket in city markets; 50¢ f.o.b. Macon. North and South Carolina Elbertas 75¢-\$1.35 in the East; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Candor, North Carolina. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes brought 75¢-\$1.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in eastern city markets; 80¢-\$1.75 f.o.b. Pocomoke City, Maryland. Massachusetts Yellow onions \$1.25-\$1.75 sacked per 100 pounds in New York City; Japanese sets \$1.10 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Iowa yellows 50¢-\$1 per 50-pound sack in the Middle West.

\*Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points to 7.48¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 12.32¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 8.21¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 8.21¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25½¢; 91 score, 24¾¢; 90 score, 24¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 to 16½¢; Single Daisies, 15 to 15¾¢; Young Americas, 15½ to 15¾¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLII, No. 30

Section 1

August 5, 1931.

## UNEMPLOYMENT REPORTS

The press to-day says: "Three official reports yesterday combined to show some of the work being done by the Federal Government to alleviate unemployment, and in announcing one of them President Hoover said that by fall \$300,000,000 of public building would be under way. Two of the reports were announced by the President at a press conference. 1. A Treasury report showing the status of the Federal building program as of July 15. It showed a total of 758 projects authorized, to cost \$453,000,000. This figure included \$25,326,876 completed since May 15, 1929. 2. A Department of Labor report stating that Federal and cooperating non-Federal employment agencies had placed 638,689 persons in jobs between April 1 and July 31. A third report by the President's emergency committee for employment gave data supplied by cooperating agencies in 34 localities over the country. They showed no general trend, but dealt mostly with conditions in the locality concerned...."

## COTTON CONFERENCE

An Austin, Tex., dispatch to-day says: "Representatives of the Governors of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee and New Mexico, meeting with Governor Sterling yesterday, indorsed the bill which is pending in the Legislature of Texas providing for the reduction of the cotton acreage in this State to one-half of that planted to the staple this year. They pledged their best efforts to bring about similar legislation in their States and to make the curtailment, beginning in 1932, apply to all cotton-growing regions in this country. The conference was called by Governor Sterling to seek some measure of relief for the problem of the cotton farmer.

"At a meeting preceding the conference, several bankers and W. L. Clayton of Anderson & Clayton of Houston, the largest cotton factors in the world, strongly opposed the acreage reduction plan, declaring that it would merely add to the marketing power of other cotton-producing countries. None of these opponents of the proposed legislation attended the conference...."

## GRAIN RATES

Lower freight rates on grain and grain products within the western district and on shipments for export have become effective under the ruling of the Interstate Commerce Commission, according to the press of August 3. The report says: "The revised rates are expected to benefit the wheat growers particularly...."

## WHEAT AND COTTON DISCUSSIONS IN GERMANY

A Berlin dispatch to-day says: "The discussions between Ambassador Sackett and the German Government on the United States Farm Board's proposal for deliveries of wheat and cotton on a long-term credit basis continued yesterday in a purely informative manner. While they have not yet produced concrete results, it was announced that the preliminary conversations have now paved the way for more direct negotiations with the German Grain Board and the authorities of the Bremen Cotton Bourse...."



## Section 2

Contaminated Wheat in South Africa      The Capetown correspondent of The Journal of the American Medical Association, in the issue for August 1, says: "Some interest has been aroused by the freely reported cases of wheat poisoning that have been published in the lay press. Four patients have been admitted to the hospital, and one of them died. The department of public health and the university authorities have undertaken an investigation but so far nothing has been published. The four patients are European adults, resident on a farm in the Clanwilliam district in the Cape Province, a district that has long been renowned for its wheat and its oranges. The Clanwilliam district was a happy hunting ground for the botanists Drege, Zonder and Schlechter, who discovered many new species here. There are thousands of varieties of flowering plants on these farms. Among many of the local plants which have a reputation for toxicity are the curious fleshy mesembryanthemums, with one or two leaves, which contain exceedingly powerful narcotic poisonous principles, and alkaloids which are said to be analogous to curare. The four patients now in the hospital are suffering from ascites, with enlargement of the liver. There is no sign of jaundice, and no cutaneous signs have been observed. The patients do not complain of pain. The ascites was noticed weeks ago and has been steadily increasing. There is profound emaciation. All the patients are seriously ill. No obvious cause for the ascites can be discovered. The opinion has been expressed that these are cases of darnel poisoning, but there are grave objections to this hypothesis. Our indigenous darnel is *Lolium temulentum*, which is extensively encountered as a 'cultivated weed' in these districts, where it was formerly generally used as a substitute for coffee. It is a common wheatland weed, and all wheat supplies are contaminated with darnel seed. It may be safely asserted that wheat so contaminated is quite commonly used and does not give rise to symptoms of poisoning. The weed is said to be toxic to cattle, and this aspect of the matter has recently been the subject of investigation by the department of agriculture...."

Cotton Util-  
ization      An editorial in Farm and Ranch for August 1 says: "We imagine that when cotton is mentioned the average person thinks in terms of either bales or manufactured cloth of some kind. Farm and Ranch frequently receives letters in which the suggestion is made that we ought to have a lot of farmer-owned cotton mills in order to consume the surplus. Of course, the sale of the cloth is not considered a matter of importance. However, it is interesting to note that only 30 per cent of the cotton consumed in the United States, goes into cloth for wearing apparel. Seventy per cent goes into industry of one kind or another, and new uses for cotton are being discovered with great regularity. Only recently it was announced that a composition made largely of cotton, was about to be used in construction of golf clubs. There are millions of golf clubs used in America and throughout Europe. Cotton is now being used in approximately 165 different ways. Give the chemists a little more time and they will add to this number. There are enough mills to spin all the cloth that can be used, but there are probably other uses of cotton not yet discovered, which will eventually increase the demand for the fiber and make it a profitable crop for the southern farmer."



Ely on  
Taxation

Richard T. Ely, writing on "Taxation in Hard Times" in The Review of Reviews for August, says: "...Every real estate organization in the United States finds in taxes a paramount interest, foreshadowing everything else. There is no question in the mind of any competent person who has given any attention to this subject that there is a connection between taxation and hard times. There is, however, a general failure to recognize what this connection is, and to understand what can be done to remedy the evil situation. When in the single State of Wisconsin a million acres are taken over by the counties for unpaid taxes; when even in rich States, like Iowa, farmers are losing their property on account of the burden of taxation; when in cities the rents received often do not cover taxes, we have evidence of the close connection between taxation and hard times. The first suggestion, and the one we most commonly meet, is that 'Taxes must come down.' People have been saying this for a hundred years or more, and taxes have gone steadily upward....Another evil of the tax situation, increasing the severity of hard times and making escape more difficult, is found in the fact that our taxes rest mainly upon real estate. When real estate falls in value--as it has long since in the case of farm lands, and as it is now in the case of urban lands--the excess valuation is decreased with great difficulty. Schools and other public services must be maintained; and assessors who are faced with this situation maintain old values, or those far in excess of present selling values. In a State where there has been a great boom, like Iowa or Florida, this situation is aggravated by a decline in land values which sometimes exceeds one-half....To escape from the present evil, causing untold suffering, requires research into the indirect effects of wrong use of land and other kinds of property. Our system of taxation is easily fifty years behind the times. Economic evolution has gone forward, but our tax system has lagged behind." The writer closes with suggestions which, in his opinion, point the way to improvement: "We must have a system of taxation of land based upon its annual use value. We must have State income taxes based upon the best experience of our American States. We must supplement these revenues by selective sales taxes. We must have a sinking fund or some similar arrangement in order to supplement tax revenues when, from time to time, they become inadequate, as now...."

First Plant  
Patent

An editorial in The Florists Exchange for August 1 says: "The United States can and undoubtedly does acknowledge the supremacy of other, older nations in some branches of horticulture, but with the granting of Plant Patent No.1 to Henry F. Bosenberg of New Jersey for the Rose 'New Dawn,' this country can experience a thrill of legitimate pride in having truly blazed a trail in this particular field--that of legislative recognition and protection of the producer of plant novelties...."

Georgia in  
Banker-Farmer  
Contest

An Atlanta dispatch August 1 says: "Georgia has won first place in 1931 in a contest on banker-farmer activities by the agricultural commission of the American Bankers' Association. The activities of the agricultural committee of the Georgia Bankers' Association, co-operating with the extension department of the State College of Agriculture, are said to be mainly responsible for the record made by the State....In competing for the honor which Georgia has won, the State



banking associations are scored on yearly conferences of the agricultural committee of the State bankers, with representatives of the College of Agriculture and the American Bankers' Association agricultural commission; appointment of county key bankers; expenditures by the banks for agricultural and farm home improvement; agricultural meetings for the bankers; special activities by bankers, such as speaking before agricultural meetings or giving scholarships and prizes; definite projects for farmers, farm women, farm boys and girls, and club agents...."

**Grasshopper Damage** An editorial in The Daily Argus-Leader (Sioux Falls, S.Dak.) for July 23 says: "In discussions concerning the grasshoppers, it would be well to take pains to explain that the entire State has not been devastated by the insects. In fact, the grasshopper damage extends over a very limited area. It is confined largely to the Rosebud and some counties in the vicinity of Pierre and Chamberlain. There has been little grasshopper damage in the more thickly populated and extensively cultivated sections of South Dakota. The areas visited are those in which population is relatively sparse and in which uncultivated lands are numerous...."

### Section 3

**Department of Agriculture** An editorial in The Southern Planter for July 15 says: "Many have severely criticized the Federal Government for making drought loans on the grounds that the farmer's would not repay the money borrowed....These prophets of gloom and despair will find but little solace in the turn the situation has taken....The fact is the farmers already have begun to pay off their loans which are not due till November 30, 1931. Many farmers have found they do not need the full amounts of their loans and have turned back the later installments. Secretary Hyde stated: 'The tendency to make early repayments is an indication of the same sturdy spirit of thrift and independence which we have learned to expect from farmers, and foreshadows the repayment in full of a large percentage of the loans made.' Mr. Hyde speaks from the experience the United States Department of Agriculture has had. In 1929, approximately 85 per cent of the loans made to farmers in the flood and drought areas by the Government were repaid. In Georgia, over 90 per cent were paid by the borrowers. This speaks unusually well when it is realized that money was loaned only to those farmers who could not borrow from other sources. Farmers can be depended upon to pay their debts. Those who charge them otherwise speak in ignorance of the real farmers of this country."



Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

August 4.—Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.25; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$10.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.85 to \$7.40; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$7.85; feeding lambs (range stock), medium to choice \$4 to \$5.50.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 58 5/8 to 61 5/8¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 47 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ to 49¢; St. Louis 46 to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Kansas City 41 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 2 hard winter Chicago 48 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 49¢; Kansas City 41 to 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 49 to 50¢; Kansas City 47 to 48¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 59 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 57 to 58¢; Kansas City 50 to 51¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 21 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 20 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities. New Jersey sacked, Cobblers \$1-\$1.50 per 100 pounds in the East with f.o.b. sales \$1.15 at Northern and Central New Jersey points. Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.20 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1-\$1.05 f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas. Auction sales of Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson water-melons, 24-30 pounds average, closed at \$135-\$200 bulk per car in New York City. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, brought 75¢-\$1.25 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in terminal markets; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Macon. North and South Carolina Elbertas \$1-\$1.25 in the East; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Candor. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes ranged \$1.25-\$1.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in Boston; 90¢-\$1.50 f.o.b. per crate of 14 and 15 inch heads in Pocomoke City, Maryland.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ -25 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 25¢; 90 score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats 14-16¢; Single Daisies 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Young Americas 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 3 points to 7.51¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 12.06¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 8.23¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 8.23¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLII, No. 31

Section 1

August 6, 1931.

## COTTON CONFERENCE

An Austin, Tex., dispatch to-day says: "The South's cotton crop conservation conferees were en route home yesterday, most of them determined to set in immediate motion a movement aimed to bring about the passage of laws to curtail production. The two-day South-wide cotton conference called by Gov. Ross S. Sterling of Texas ended on Tuesday. Leaders likewise rededicated themselves to their work of finding new outlets for the South's main crop. A campaign of advertising the possible uses of cotton was suggested by T. Arthur Edwards of Lake Charles, La., personal representative of the Governor of Louisiana. A resolution putting the group on record as favoring laws to enforce cotton acreage reduction was adopted. Another resolution appealed to the Federal Farm Board to make one of its objectives the finding of more markets....":

## TRADE STABILIZATION COUNCIL PLAN

The views of American business leaders on the feasibility of setting up a permanent council to regularize employment and business, are being sought directly for the first time, through a questionnaire sent out by a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, according to the press to-day. The report says: "In this questionnaire, containing only nine inquiries but allowing ample scope for the presentation of almost any idea, some 200 trade association leaders have been asked whether they think such a plan is desirable and, if so, whether a planning council ought to be set up as a 'purely governmental authority,' or through the cooperation of Congress and business men, or by business men alone...."

## GERMAN BANKS REOPEN

A Berlin dispatch to-day states that banks in Germany were fully reopened yesterday after an interruption of three weeks to permit depositors to have full access to their deposits. The report says: "There were no runs anywhere in the country and the bank quarters were practically empty most of the day...."

## FRENCH WHEAT CONTROL

A Paris dispatch August 1 states that French wheat holders will be required to submit figures showing their holdings to a control committee between August 1<sup>st</sup> and August 15 in an effort to locate "bootleg" wheat, which is believed to have been forcing internal prices down lately.

## EUROPEAN NITRATE CARTEL

A dispatch from Paris August 5 indicated that all efforts to reorganize the cartel, which has for the past year governed prices of nitrogen fertilizers, have failed, and that all previous agreements have been suspended. The immediate cause of the failure was reported to be refusal of Belgian synthetic nitrate interests to accept a sales licensing system proposed by German groups. The report says: "The conferences looking toward renewal of the cartel have been going on for some time, and were attended by representatives of both European synthetic producing companies and Chilean natural nitrate interests..."



## Section 2

Community Farming

Charles Davidge Henning, editor of The Weekly Gazette, Ville Platte, La., writes to Commerce and Finance for August 5 as follows: "Your showed so much interest in the community farming movement in Evangeline Parish, La., I am impelled to write to you again. Six more community units organized this week. Tomatoes are being garnored and the commodity, passing the new agricultural act, requiring brand and proper container, fetches growers here and in the parish from \$10 to \$15 a day. There are many instances of growers making \$15 per day at the cannery and from the farm bureau selling exchange. But the great event of this week has been the early consignments of sweet potatoes. The county agent, T. H. Vidrine, estimated the early acres at from \$90 to \$100 per acre. Shipments by express at the rate of \$4 per crate are proceeding. The town of Sunset has hitherto been the center of the sweet potato industry. But the county agent here by tests of the Aurelius Mayeaux acreages in sweet potatoes shows that soils and climate are adaptable, and that the nucleus of an industry has been started in Evangeline Parish, La. Beginning Monday we have E. L. Bruner, field manager of the State Farm Bureau Federation, here from Alexandria, to talk about community farming and to organize community units. He will also take up the question of farm taxation, and show that an income tax is a necessity in this State."

Dairy Co-  
operatives  
in North-  
eastern  
States

The Federal Farm Board makes public to-day a brief report which is the first of a series of releases dealing with facts concerning agricultural commodities sold cooperatively by farmer-owned local and regional marketing organizations in twelve northeastern states-- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. The figures show the volume of business handled by these cooperatives for the year 1929 and were taken from records compiled following a survey made jointly by the Farm Board, State agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension services and departments of agriculture. A general preliminary summary of these figures was made public by the Farm Board on May 20. The details of the survey made in each of the twelve States will be published by the various agricultural colleges. The volume of dairy products marketed cooperatively in the twelve Northeastern States outranks all other agricultural products sold cooperatively in that area. Ninety-five cooperative marketing associations, serving 126,100 farmer members, marketed dairy products valued at \$228,611,428. The sales amounted to 55.8 per cent of the total cash income of \$408,000,000 received from dairy products sold by farmers in that area. Fifty-eight of the ninety-five associations handled fluid milk and cream valued at 96 per cent of the total sales of cooperatively marketed dairy products; the sales of twenty-six associations whose major product was butter constituted only about 1 per cent of the total sales; nine cooperative cheese associations sold about 1 per cent of the total, and miscellaneous products, including condensed milk, made up the remaining 2 per cent of the sales.

Food and  
Health

An editorial in Ontario Farmer for August says: "If we can not eat our way to health, we can, through a balanced diet, render ourselves and those depending on us less subject to attacks of diseases both of a



contagious and noncontagious character. Dr. J. B. Orr, of the Rowett Research Institute, Scotland, and one of the leading scientists of Great Britain, made this abundantly clear in a recent lecture to the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at their annual convention in Guelph. Inherent instincts in animals and infants lead them to choose the materials that meet the needs of their bodies and maintain them in health where these materials are available in their natural surroundings, said Doctor Orr. But man himself and the animals he has domesticated are forced to live under conditions that prevent them from making this natural selection. In the case of the animals man has adapted to his own purposes there has also been a tremendous change in their natural functions. The 300-egg hen and 20,000-lb. dairy cow have food requirements far removed from the natural needs of their original environment. Scientists, as Doctor Orr outlined, through their investigations have gained a knowledge of many of the substances required to maintain health under these changed conditions. We know now for instance that food plays an important part in preventing attacks from infectious as well as so-called nutritional diseases....The bacteriologist and the chemist are working together to gain new knowledge and cooperating with the stockman, profiting by his experience. Doctor Orr declared that much of the newer knowledge of the scientist is but discovering the reasons that underlay old formulas known as a matter of experience for centuries. He cited a case of the ancient Greeks who protected themselves from goitre by chewing seaweed, having found by experience that it prevented the disease. But it was the modern research worker who made it known that it was the iodine in the seaweed which acted as the preventive agent and who made it possible for the iodine to be supplied in a much more attractive form and in areas where salt water plants are not available. The present day scientist too is making use of the natural selectiveness of animals and infants in his search for knowledge to a far greater extent than was formerly the case. As Doctor Orr put it 'Under the new knowledge of nutrition, we are asking the animals what they require to maintain health and production rather than simply making a chemical analysis of the animal and its products and trying to fit a similar chemical formula to its food supply!"

Nutria  
Import

The New York Times of August 5 says: "A shipment of seventy-two nutria, small fur-bearing animals resembling beavers, arrived in New York August 4 on the Munson liner American Legion for the first attempt in this country to breed them. Confined largely to Argentina, the nutria are rapidly dying out, and as valuable fur-bearers, Tuesday's arrivals will be installed on a breeding farm near Irvington, N.Y."

Ohio Council  
of Farm  
Organiza-  
tions

An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for July 25 says: "Ohio farm organizations have taken a distinct step forward in making ready to organize the Ohio Council of Farm Organizations. This action was taken at a representative meeting of Ohio agricultural interests last week in Columbus. The six organizations which will participate in the final organization of the council are: The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, the Ohio State Grange, the Ohio Livestock Cooperative Association, the Ohio Wool Growers' Cooperative Association, the Central Dairy Producers' Council, and the Ohio Farmers' Grain and Supply Company. These



organizations are the largest and most representative farmers' organizations in Ohio. They market the farmer's commodities, they handle his supplies, they represent him at the legislature and they afford an opportunity for community and social get-together. They have many problems in common and as is the case with all human endeavor they have their occasional differences...."

Wheat as  
Feed

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for August 1 says: "Many farmers and livestock men have fed cheap wheat profitably during the past year, but it remains for Professor W. L. Blizzard, Head of the Department of Animal Husbandry, A. and M. College of Oklahoma, to present comparative figures relative to the value of wheat as a livestock feed. Professor Blizzard does not make statements in a haphazard manner. He does not practice guessing but gets the facts before he writes or talks to the public. Knowing that there was a great surplus of wheat and a shortage of corn in this country, Professor Blizzard set about to learn whether or not it would pay to feed wheat, and at what price. As a result of his feeding experiments he found that the lowest cost per 100 pounds of gain in weight was attained by feeding wheat priced at 60 cents per bushel as compared with 60 cent corn. In fact there was 99 cents difference, which is quite an item with any feeder of livestock. He then made his calculations as to how high wheat could go before it ceased to be a cheap animal feed, and basing the price of corn at 60 cents per bushel, he learned that one may feed wheat profitably up to 87 cents per bushel. Of course, if the price of corn or other feedstuffs advance, wheat at a relatively higher price could be used. Wheat is always on the market before corn, and with a large surplus available, livestock men have the advantage of this cheap and most efficient feed at any time. The best and most profitable way of reducing the surplus seems to be in the feeding of wheat to livestock."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

August 5.—Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.25; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9.25; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$7; hogs, heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.75 to \$7.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$7.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6.35 to \$7.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.50 to \$7.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 58 3/8 to 61 3/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 48¢; St. Louis 45 1/2 to 46¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 48 to 48 1/4¢; Kansas City 40 1/2 to 41¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 50 to 51¢; Kansas City 46 1/2 to 47¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 58¢; Minneapolis 57 to 58¢; Kansas City 50 1/2 to 52¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 19 3/4 to 21¢; Minneapolis 21 to 22¢; St. Louis 20 1/2¢; Kansas City 22¢.

Virginia and Maryland Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. New Jersey points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.15-\$1.25 carlot sales in Chicago; \$1.05 f.o.b. Kaw Valley. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes brought 50¢-\$1.75 per standard crate of 36 to 45 melons in city markets; 65¢-\$1.25 f.o.b. Pocomoke City. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, 75¢-\$1.50 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in terminal markets; 50¢-60¢ f.o.b. Macon. North and South Carolina Elbertas \$1-\$1.50 in the East with f.o.b. sales 60¢-65¢ at Candor, North Carolina. Georgia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.50-\$2.25 per bushel tub and bushel basket in city markets; \$5-\$7 per barrel in Boston and Pittsburgh. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$140-\$195 bulk per car auction sales in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26¢; 91 score, 25 3/4¢; 90 score, 25 1/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 15 1/2 to 16¢; Young Americas, 15 3/4 to 16¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 16 points to 7.35¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 12.18¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 8.07¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 16 points to 8.07¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLII, No. 32

Section 1

August 7, 1931.

## UNEMPLOYMENT PLANS

The press to-day states that the United States Chamber of Commerce plans to lay before President Hoover by September 1 a comprehensive plan for unemployment relief. The report says: "Silas Strawn, president of the chamber, and Julius Barnes, chairman of the board, conferred with the Chief Executive yesterday, after which Mr. Strawn said a preliminary survey indicated there would be 'an appreciable increase in unemployment next winter.' The chamber, he said, is making a complete survey through its local organizations. A committee has been appointed to study the results of the survey and make concrete recommendations on methods of relief....Mr. Strawn emphatically stressed his opposition to Federal participation in unemployment relief and urged that States, counties and municipalities take care of the unemployment problem.... Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman of the President's emergency employment committee, announced that plans had been formulated at a conference of educators and Government officials to keep young men and women in school to prevent their competing with heads of families and others who need jobs...."

## GERMANS SEEK AMERICAN COTTON

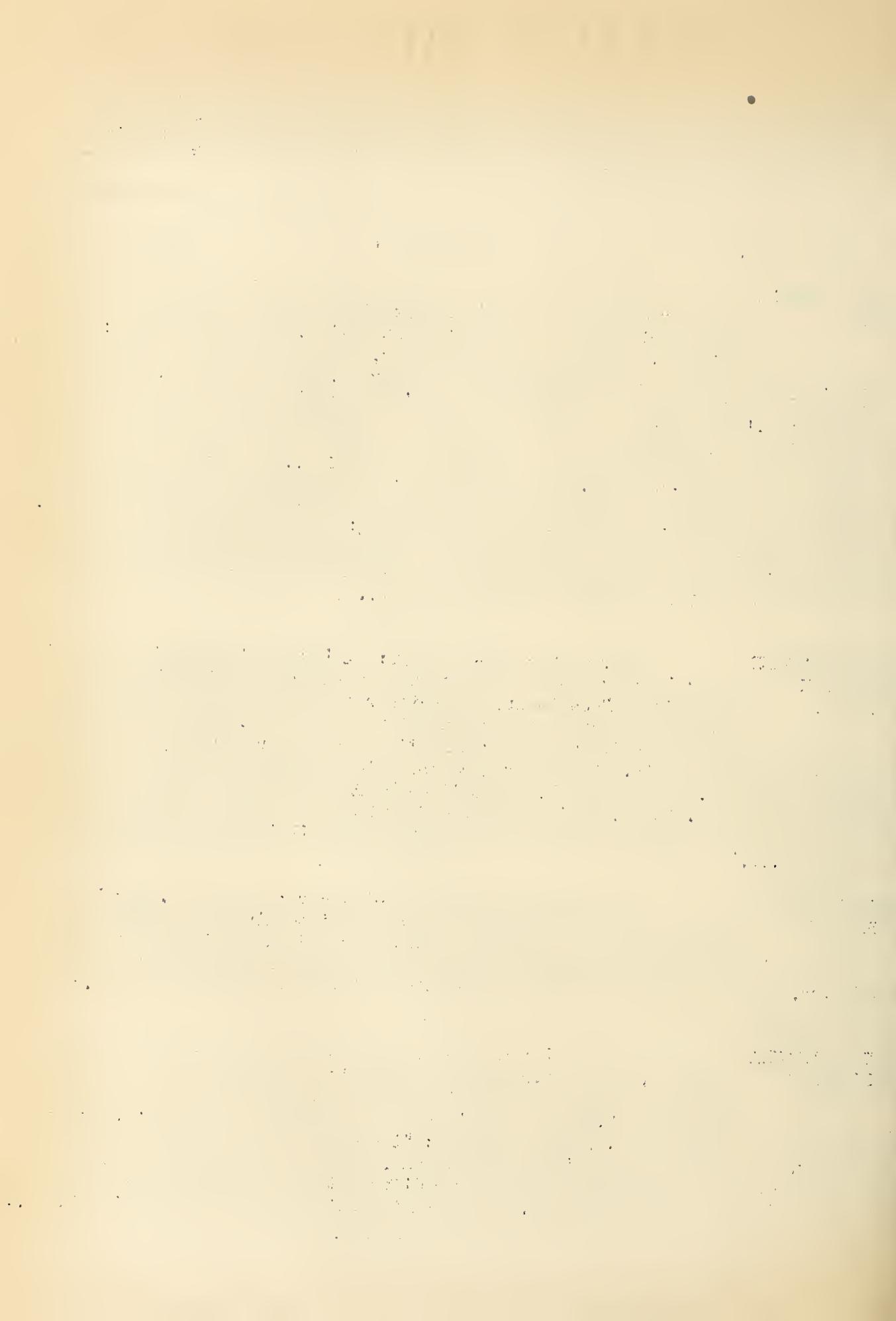
The press to-day says: "A 'proposal regarding cotton' was received from Germany yesterday by the Federal Farm Board through the State Department, but neither the board nor the department divulged the contents or character of the note, which was described in press dispatches from Berlin as an offer for 600,000 bales on a three-year credit basis. The offer also was said to include an option on 200,000 additional bales. The proposal, transmitted by Ambassador Sackett from Berlin, was handed to James C. Stone, chairman of the Farm Board. Mr. Stone announced that the contents of the message would not be divulged until it had been considered by the board...."

## GRAIN STUDY PLANNED

A Chicago dispatch to-day says: "Sicbel C. Harris announced last night that a broad and intensive study of the mutual problems of the individual producer and the grain marketing agencies will be launched at once by the grain committee on national affairs, with a view to interpreting functions of the trade to the public."

## WOOL INSTITUTE DISBANDS

Official announcement that the Wool Institute has disbanded, due to its failure to obtain the participation of a sufficient percentage of the industry to do effective work, was made by Frederic W. Tipper, chairman of the executive committee, according to the press of August 1. The report says: "The opinion was expressed in the trade, however, that while the institute may disband, there will undoubtedly be some effort to form another organization under a different name, concerned with the selling and distribution of woolen goods, which was the chief activity of the institute...."



## Section 2

Corporation Farm An editorial in Farm and Ranch for August 1 says: "A letter addressed to Farm and Ranch calls attention to the fact that the Wheat Farming Company of Hays, Kansas, organized in 1927, and operating approximately 70,000 acres, has not yet failed to pay annual dividends. On the same date of this letter comes a report that Hickman Price, known as the Wheat King of Texas, expects to make a profit out of this year's operations notwithstanding the low market. These reports seem to prove that large scale farming, either by an individual or by corporations properly managed, succeeds in sections where large power machinery can be economically used in the production of bulk and non-perishable commodities...! Although it has been demonstrated that large scale farming succeeds where conditions are favorable, Farm and Ranch reiterates a previous statement that while farm units may profitably be increased in size, the individual farm owner who keeps pace with the times and operates on a business basis, need have no fear that some giant octopus will swallow him."

## Economic Problems

Frank J. Warne, writing under the title "A Plea for Economic Intelligence" in The Review of Reviews for August, says: "...Primarily, present economic difficulties, with their innumerable ramifications throughout the social fabric, are the inevitable consequences of artificially and arbitrarily inflated values and of attempts likewise to fix high prices on the basis of these values. The stock market crash in security values in 1929 was one surface indication of the battle for deflation which the violation of economic laws made inevitable. Market prices of stocks had been forced to points where they greatly exceeded their earnings value, and the so-called panic merely wiped out on paper these artificially created values that had no economic basis in fact. Farm land values also had become highly inflated in relation to their true worth, and transactions were based upon this unsound basis. City building land and their structures were similarly inflated. Banks loaned cash on all these inflated values and later paid the penalty through widespread liquidation and failure. Wholesale commodity prices were held or forced too high above the economic cost of production, which had become greatly reduced per unit of product through the widespread adoption of machine labor. Management, as distinct from ownership, absorbed too large a share of increased profits through salaries. They might rather have enlarged the consuming power through distribution of surplus earnings (1) to workers in higher wages and shorter hours and (2) to consumers in lower prices commensurate with the great savings in cost of production. One phase of this situation is the striking failure of stockholder government. As the primary cause of the so-called industrial depression in the United States rested upon artificial inflation of values, in violation of economic laws and contrary to the public welfare, so the return to sanity must be through the process of economic surgery by which values are adjusted to true economic cost and prices are brought more in harmony with these costs. Lower prices and higher wages will give to mass production the necessary mass consumption to make it a permanent economic process. The only economic answer to mass production is mass consumption; higher wages and salaries are the only economic means the great mass of the people have for securing control or acquiring possession of commodities. The



industrialist and the political statesman must know and act upon the fact that the economics of production can not be separated from the economics of consumption; that the economics of consumption require a high standard of living with high wages and decreased hours of labor."

## Farm Needs

An editorial in The Southern Planter for July 15 says: "It is interesting to note that, according to the opinions of a selected group of rural leaders, the outstanding needs of rural communities to-day are the same everywhere, whether in the mountains of West Virginia or on the seacoast of North Carolina. The women seem to be unanimous in placing the necessity for leaders first in the list. We take it they mean there is need for more home and farm agents, an increased number of agricultural and home economics teachers, as well as a larger number of local people who will give of themselves to broadcast the news of better living to the uttermost parts of the country. Next in line they put the need for more markets to take care of the surplus crops and provide money for improving homes and farms....The requisites of a successful market are education, cooperation and quality of products. Both town and country folks need to be sold to these ideas before a market can hope to succeed. And the sooner the country people understand that quality rather than quantity spells the difference between success and failure, so far as a market is concerned, the sooner markets will flourish in every town large enough to support one...."

## Farming in South Carolina

An article entitled "Farming on A Business Basis" in Manufacturers Record for August 6 says: "Specific examples of southern farmers who not only know their crops, but their markets, are being gathered by the Agricultural Committee of the South Carolina Bankers Association. In assembling the information, the bankers in cooperation with others are serving the public interest by showing that agriculture can be maintained on a sound basis of prosperity. The really significant facts developed are that in this cotton belt of the Southeast some successful farmers have practically abandoned the growing of cotton and, through adequate diversification, are pointing the way out...."(Here follow instances of successful diversified crop operations.)

## Reforestation in Michigan

An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for August 1 says: "Michigan started reforesting some thirty years ago. Since then about 100,000 acres have been planted to trees. If these plantings were in a solid block they would cover nearly a quarter of an average county. Not much to boast of, but is better than any other State can lay claim to. Furthermore, much of this planting was done during the past three years. The work is gaining momentum and we may expect this acreage to be doubled within a short time. Private forestry investments are multiplying. Farmers are taking an active interest. In other words Michigan, which once possessed the Nation's finest forests, is now returning to her first love, which was so ruthlessly snatched from her by selfish lumbermen who piled up hoards far beyond their needs and took from the State a priceless possession."



**Sugar In-  
dustry**

An editorial in Facts About Sugar for August says: "At a time when commodity prices in general are continuing to fall, the action of sugar in making gradual but steady progress upward is attracting widespread attention in commercial and financial circles. The fact that at least one industry appears to have made a definite start on the road to recovery is held to be an encouraging sign for general business. In the sugar industry itself the advance of 50 per cent within the past two months in the cost and freight price of Cuban raw sugar in the New York market has created a spirit of hopefulness, leading sugar men to believe that the restoration of their industry to a state of real prosperity will not be long delayed. In the case of many producers the advance in prices that has taken place recently means the transition from loss to profit on their season's operations. There are others, including the majority of the Cuban planters and manufacturers, who still are unable to cover crop expenses from crop receipts, but the steady narrowing of the gap between cost and selling price gives confidence that the point will be reached presently where the balance will be on the credit side. Confidence in this instance is based upon firm ground, since it is founded on a realization that the way is being steadily cleared for the absorption of surplus stocks by the widespread movement to bring production within the limits of normal requirements. . . ."

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**Section 3****Department of  
Agriculture**

An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for August says: "The acid test has been applied to extension service or farm demonstration methods during the past two years. This now popular and effective method of teaching through demonstration was founded a little more than a quarter of a century ago by that greatest of agricultural leaders, Dr. Scaman A. Knapp, and since that time has made rapid progress until now its constructive influence is felt in practically every rural community in America. Although measured many times in the past by the yardstick of favorable results obtained under unfavorable conditions, which is the 'proof of the pudding,' in no other period have county agents, home demonstration agents, specialists, and other extension officials faced such a crucial test as during the past two growing seasons...."

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

August 6.—Livestock prices: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.25; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$9.25; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.65 to \$7.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$7.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.25. (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$7.85; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.50.

Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 59 1/8 to 63 1/8¢; No. 2 red winter Chicago 45 1/2 to 48 1/4¢; St. Louis 45 1/2 to 46 1/2¢; Kansas City 42 to 42 1/2¢; No. 2 hard winter Kansas City 41 to 41 1/2¢; No. 3 mixed corn Chicago 55 1/2¢; Minneapolis 47 1/2 to 48 1/2¢; Kansas City 48 to 49¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 56¢; Minneapolis 56 1/2 to 57 1/2¢; Kansas City 52 to 53¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 19 1/2 to 21 1/2¢; Minneapolis 20 7/8 to 21 7/8¢; St. Louis 20 1/2¢; Kansas City 21 to 22 1/2¢.

Virginia and Maryland Eastern Shore Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.75-\$2.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities. New Jersey Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.55 sacked per 100 pounds in the East; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. Northern and Central New Jersey points. Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.20-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1-\$1.50 per six-basket carriers and bushel baskets in terminal markets; 60¢-75¢ f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Elbertas \$1-\$1.50 in a few cities; 65¢-70¢ f.o.b. Candor. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, closed at \$110-\$175 bulk per car on auction sales in New York City. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$4.50 per barrel in New York City. California Salmon Tint cantaloupes \$2-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Maryland and Delaware various varieties 50¢-\$1.25 in the East; 60¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Salisbury, Maryland.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 4 points to 7.31¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 12.38¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 8.02¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 8.04¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 26 5/8¢; 91 score, 26 1/2¢; 90 score, 25 3/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 15 1/2 to 16¢; Young Americas, 15 3/4 to 16¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLII, No. 33

Section 1

August 8, 1931.

**THE PRESIDENT PROMISES RELIEF** President Hoover yesterday promised that relief would be provided for the victims of unemployment this coming winter.

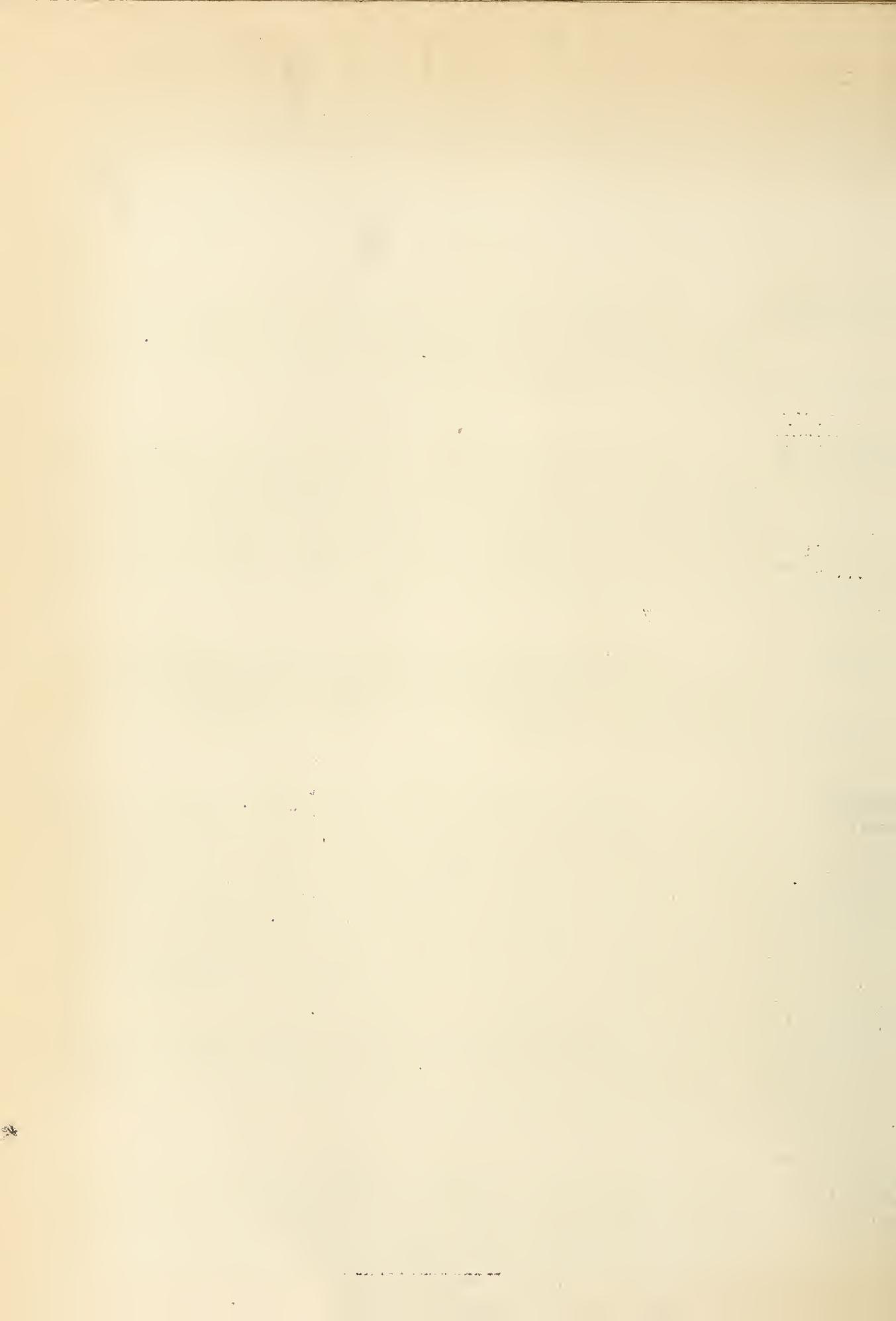
"While improvement in the situation in many directions seems promising," the President said in a formal statement, "the problem, whatever it may be, will be met." (Press, Aug. 8.)

**GERMAN COTTON OFFER DECLINED** The Federal Farm Board yesterday rejected Germany's offer to buy a part of its surplus cotton and suggested an arrangement under which the purchase could be made directly from the cotton trade, according to the press to-day. The report says: "Calling attention to the efforts of the Treasury to provide Germany with dollar credit here, by expediting the payment of German claims, the board said this would provide credit in excess of the proposed cotton purchase and make direct buying possible...."

**EVANS TO FARM BOARD** Frank Evans, of Salt Lake City, former executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was appointed to the Farm Board by President Hoover yesterday. He will fill the vacancy created by the retirement of C. C. Teague, vice chairman and fruits and vegetables member. (Press, Aug. 8.)

**CANADIAN WHEAT** An Ottawa dispatch to-day says: "Premier Bennett made the following statement yesterday in respect to the handling of the 1931 wheat crop: 'The wheat pools of the three Western Provinces which own nearly 1,600 country elevators, as well as terminals at Vancouver and Fort William, will operate this year in the same way as private enterprises. They will have ample working capital, and the Provinces will not be called upon to guarantee their operations. As a substantial number of producers desire to market their grain on the pool principle, the elevators operated by the pools in the several Provinces will afford to such Provinces an opportunity to have their grain dealt with by the operation of a voluntary pool. The elevators will make to such producers an initial payment of 35 cents per bushel on the same basis as to quality and point of delivery as in previous years. The Dominion Government will take whatever action may be necessary to insure the orderly marketing of the crop of the year. Panic conditions will not be permitted to control the prices obtainable for this year's western grain crop.'"

**LIVESTOCK BY PLANE** A Newark, N.J., dispatch to-day says: "Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., opened its air freight service between New York and Kansas City yesterday with a shipment of 1,600 pounds in the big freight plane which left the Newark Metropolitan Airport shortly before 9 o'clock. Included in the shipment was a Poland China hog weighing 150 pounds and consigned to a Kansas stock farm."



## Section 2

Florida  
Refore-  
station

An editorial in The Miami Herald for July 30 says: "There was a time when Florida's timber supply was supposed to be inexhaustible. That is, that standing timber might be tapped for turpentine and felled for lumber for all time. Perhaps that was a fair enough estimate at a time when other Southern States produced the great bulk of naval stores and the small portable sawmill was the only means of making lumber. That time has gone by. Exhaustion of naval stores supplies in other States created an unprecedented demand for Florida's raw material. Improved machinery and the employment of large capital set the saws to work clearing the land for lumber. 'Within the next five years,' says an authority on the subject, 'all the large yellow pine lumber mills east of the Chattahoochee River, with the exception of not more than seven, will be cut out. Within 10 years all the large pine operations will be gone with the exception of three or four, and there will be but a handful of large cypress and hard wood mills still operating.' That means that instead of producing something like \$30,000,000 worth of lumber the income to mills will be less than three-fourths of that amount, and that, too, is doomed to extinction. That is, Florida's turpentine and lumber industries will cease to be within the next 20 years unless something is done to replace the timber that has been destroyed almost wantonly. Cut-over lands are practically valueless, as the history of tax collection in Florida will amply prove. Only in certain favored localities are they fit for cultivation, and, if they were, Florida has millions of acres much better adapted to agriculture that have not yet been put under the plow. There seems to be only one way to make these depleted lands again serve mankind, and that is a consistent system of reforestation....Florida will be obliged, at some future day, to take over the task of restoring her forests and the State can not begin too soon in the great project of conservation."

Oklahoma  
Livestock  
Marketing  
Associa-  
tion

An editorial in The Oklahoma Farmer-Stockman for August 1 says: "After weeks and months of work, it now appears that plans for getting the Oklahoma Livestock Marketing Association under way have been completed. It is hoped that it will be ready to do business by September 15. The chief object in organizing this marketing association was to make it possible for the livestock man in Oklahoma to secure credit at reasonable rates and on terms to fit his needs. Local capital not being obtainable, it was necessary to work out financial connections with the National Livestock Marketing Association, which association, through its subsidiary finance corporation, is in a position to extend aid to stockmen in Oklahoma. This aid, however, will not be applied as blanket relief to the State. It is in no sense an emergency matter, but instead is a long-time, sound plan of financing the stockman who has behind him a clear financial record, who has plenty of unencumbered feed and grass, who knows how to take care of cattle and who can and will maintain an equity in livestock which he puts up as collateral for a loan...."

Tuberculosis  
Eradication

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for August 1 says: "The Corn Belt States are rapidly becoming free of animal tuberculosis. Within a few years this disease will practically be eliminated from livestock. So well advanced is the work that there is already considerable talk



August 8, 1931.

of requiring TB free certificates for all shipments of feeders and other animals from other States. The Texas Livestock Sanitary Commission is thoroughly interested in TB eradication but is somewhat hampered by lack of necessary funds to make the desired progress. Texas is such a large State that it can not be expected to present a clean bill of health in the same period of time required in Indiana, which is the last State to join the honor roll....Inspection at terminal markets would be expensive and unsatisfactory. The farm and range is the place to begin and complete the work of TB eradication. In Texas, the commission is using the county unit plan. Shortage of funds has slowed down the work but its importance has in no way been minimized. Dallas and Tarrant Counties are on the honor roll. Hundreds of herds in other counties have been accredited. It will make the task easier when owners of livestock, and the public in general, become thoroughly acquainted with its importance. Although the cost will be considerable, the investment will pay dividends. We hope that the voters of the Southwest will sanction a liberal support of the movement to free every State in this section of ticks and every herd of TB."

**Wheat Prices and Profits** An editorial in The Miami Herald for July 31 says: "A resident of Baltimore had a wheat cereal for breakfast the other morning. He chanced to read the label on the package, which gave him the information that the contents weighed four ounces. He had paid 15 cents for the package and a little figuring showed him that this was at the rate of \$36 a bushel. Wheat is selling in Chicago for about 53 cents a bushel, less than a penny a pound. As breakfast food it costs 60 cents a pound when bought at retail. Of course, the package costs something, the cereal shrinks while being prepared for the porridge bowl and the merchant has to make a profit. The Baltimorean says the consideration of the more than 1,000 per cent profit that somebody made jolted him. If he had been a little more accurate in his figuring and had known that the profit was about 7,000 per cent he would have been jolted still harder, so hard, in fact, that he might have lost his appetite."



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Vol. XLII, No. 34

Section 1

August 10, 1931.

## GERMANY SEEKS

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin yesterday says:

**AMERICAN WHEAT** "The bulk of the American Farm Board wheat holdings would be used to feed Germany from next spring until harvest time, permitting German farmers to sell part of the present crop to secure money that is urgently needed, under a plan presented by Germany to American negotiators August 8. Contemplating the purchase of 600,000 tons of wheat (roughly 22,000,000 bushels), Germany suggested delivery in 1932 if terms can be arranged...."

## COTTON CUT BILL

DEFEATED

An Austin, Tex., dispatch to the press of August 9 states that the State Senate by a majority of four votes August 8 rejected a bill which sought to limit the cotton acreage in Texas in 1932 to one-half of this year's planted acreage.

## GRAIN RATES

The press of August 9 states that a large number of grain-carrying railroads, headed by the Santa Fe, August 8 appealed to the Supreme Court from an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of July 1, 1930, reducing grain rates. The report says: "The railroads obtained a temporary injunction restraining the commission from enforcing the order, but the Federal District Court for northern Illinois at Chicago set aside the injunction and sustained the commission."

## RAISIN MEN GET LOANS

Loans of about \$4,000,000 were authorized for California raisin growers August 8 by the Federal Farm Board, which, at the same time, indicated that the Grape Control Board of that State will not ask for further loans immediately. The board announced that funds would be advanced to the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers and the California Raisin Pool, and although no amounts were mentioned, it was learned that the first loan would amount to about \$625,000 and the other to between \$3,250,000 and \$3,500,000. (Press, Aug. 9.)

## POWER INQUIRY LAUNCHED

The press to-day reports that the Power Commission has embarked upon an investigation of the entire electric power industry of the United States, going far beyond the companies which are under Federal regulation. The report says: "Using a hitherto unexercised power, the commission will seek to learn the relations of companies not only within the electric industry, but with other lines of business. It will seek to determine the economic relation of fuel-produced power to the hydroelectric energy which alone, and in a limited fashion, comes under Government supervision. Other studies, as yet unannounced, are in prospect...."



## Section 2

**Business Conditions** So much attention has been given to the European financial crisis of the last two months that certain definite signs of recuperation in the United States have passed almost unnoticed, says the American Bankers Association Journal in its review of current business conditions. "A number of the major industries have apparently emerged from their cycles of deep depression and are currently operating on larger volume than a year ago, among which might be mentioned the cotton, woolen, silk, shoe and rubber industries, also chain stores and department store trade in some sections of the country. The seasonal showing down that occurs during midsummer has further increased the slack in employment and plant capacity, but the autumn months have never failed to bring a material expansion, save in the exceptional instances when the trend was sharply downward, as in the years 1930, 1923, 1914 and 1903. Adverse conditions have spurred drastic reduction in manufacturing, selling and overhead costs in almost every line. Recently published statements for the second quarter show that greater economy and efficiency are now being turned into increased earnings. Some of the more progressive corporations that were in the red during the first quarter have decided to take business as they find it, rather than to mark time and possibly go bankrupt waiting for the rest of the world to recover, and achieved a net profit after all charges during the second quarter...."

**Gregory on**

**World Agricultural Crisis**

A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch to the press of August 7 says: "The world agricultural crisis will result in a serious curtailment of the volume of international trade, with a consequent decline in the prosperity of the shipping industry, according to a statement made at the Institute of Politics Aug. 6 by Professor T. E. Gregory, Cassel Professor of Banking at the University of London. Professor Gregory, a member of the McMillan committee, which recently surveyed the economic position of Great Britain, discussed the revolutionary implications of the agricultural situation. The problem of finding a solution to the fall of agricultural prices, he said, will be met by cutting down costs of production through mechanization of farms and an increase in the size of farming units on the Russian method. This will mean a reduction in the total number of farms, as well as a reduction in the volume of labor required on them. The agricultural nations would then have to face the terrific problem of the transfer of the idle farm populations to alternative employment, Professor Gregory continued. The trend of Government action, he believed, would be toward maintenance of existing restrictions on immigration and, in fact, toward tightening them. With immigration virtually cut off, despite the cheapening of transportation, governments will encourage local industry to give the work to the idle and will erect tariffs on manufactured goods. The net effect of tariff changes and mechanization of farms, he declared, would make for a considerable decline in the volume of international trade in the cruder manufactured articles and the staple agricultural products. He could not foresee the rapidity of such changes, but believed the next fifty years would see a considerable falling off in the volume of international trade. Apart from anything else, the prospects of factory-like production on the land, as in the case of the gigantic Russian wheat farms,



would accentuate the existing trends toward making agriculture a highly speculative enterprise for some time to come.... Summarizing the adverse circumstances influencing agriculture all over the world, Professor Gregory said that one circumstance was that prices of all commodities were falling. With falling prices the farmers' burden of indebtedness increased. Another adverse circumstance was that the unit of agricultural production was unsuited to the trend of agricultural technique. The farm of the future, he said, would be a great factory enterprise up to 150,000 acres in extent. But mechanization of agriculture would require large supplies of capital and the demand for new capital was coming at a time when the credit of the farmer was low...."

Iowa Land Assessment Chairman Reynolds of the Iowa Board of Assessment and Review announces reduction in the assessed valuation of Iowa land amounting to about \$125,000,000, which will mean a reduction of about two mills in the tax rate. "In revising the assessments" the Chairman says: "the board took into consideration largely the productivity of each county as compared with other counties basing these considerations upon tabulations of the Federal and State Crop Bureau over a period of ten years. In addition the board carefully considered local conditions bearing on land values such as proximity to markets." (Wall St. Jour., Aug. 8.)

North Carolina Roads An editorial in The Miami Herald for July 25 says: "Having worked for several years on a system of through roads until the entire State is pretty well covered, North Carolina, through an act of the recent legislature, is starting on a plan to keep the country roads in at least passable condition. About 10,000 miles of through roads have been constructed and now 46,000 miles of purely local highways have been placed under the State highway commission. Under the system that has been organized, tentatively, the 56,000 miles of roads will be divided into 800 sections each 70 miles long. Each section will have two men working on and patrolling it constantly. Small repairs will be made when needed and such obstructions as fallen trees will be removed at once. Should a job be found that the two men can't do they will report to one of the 25 district heads who will at once send such extra help as is needed...."

Paint Colors and Temperature The Wall St. Journal for August 7 says: "The old fashioned 'box car red' shade may be doomed for extinction as a color for railway refrigeration cars. Recent experiments of the Canadian National Railways shows that aluminum paint, applied to the roofs of such cars, is more heat-resisting than red. The external temperature of a roof covered with aluminum paint was found to be 10 degrees less. The road is making further experiments, and two new refrigerator cars are being painted entirely with aluminum. A record will be made of ice consumption as compared with cars painted red and special thermometers in the car will record the internal temperatures. Should the aluminum paint prove successful in improving refrigeration, future cars of this type will eventually be dressed in the newly approved color."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm

## Products

August 7.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.25; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$9.25; vealers, good and choice \$8.50 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.60 to \$7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6.75 to \$8; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.50.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 63 3/8¢ to 67 3/8¢; No.2 red winter, Chicago 48¢ to 49 1/4¢; St. Louis 48¢; Kansas City 43 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter, Chicago 48 1/2¢ to 50¢; Kansas City 42¢ to 43 1/4¢; No.3 mixed corn, Chicago 55 1/2¢; Minneapolis 49¢ to 50¢; Kansas City 50¢ to 51¢; No.3 yellow, Minneapolis 56¢ to 57¢; Kansas City 53¢ to 54¢; No.3 white oats, Chicago 19 1/2¢ to 21 1/2¢; Minneapolis 21 3/8 to 22 3/8¢; St. Louis 20 1/2 to 20 3/4¢; Kansas City 21¢.

Virginia and Maryland Eastern Shore Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.65 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. New Jersey points. Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.25-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Orrick. Georgia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, 90¢-\$1.40 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in city markets; 65¢-75¢ f.o.b. Macon. Maryland and Delaware and various varieties of cantaloupes brought 75¢-\$1 per standard crate of 45 melons in the East; 70¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Salisbury, Maryland.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 27 1/2¢; 91 score, 27 1/4¢; 90 score, 26 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 1/2¢ to 16 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 15 1/2 to 16¢; Young Americas, 15 3/4¢ to 16¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 1 point to 7.30¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 11.73¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 8.01¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 8.04¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



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Vol. XLII, No. 35

Section 1

August 11, 1931.

**THE PRESIDENT ON COOPERATION** An Associated Press dispatch from Silver Bay, N.Y., says: "President Hoover, in a message read at the opening of the smaller business conference at Silver Bay yesterday, urged the merits of cooperation in the face of the depression. The meeting was the first ever called specifically to consider the problem of the Nation's 190,000 small manufacturers...."

**FREIGHT RATES**

"The authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant the 15 per cent freight rate increase asked by the railroads was challenged yesterday by representatives of six Middle Western State railroad regulatory commissions, according to the press to-day. The report says: "In a petition, presented in the Federal Commission's hearings on the proposed increase, they contended a financial emergency alone was insufficient basis for authorization of the advance in charges. They asked that the plea of the railroads be dismissed. The commission heard Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, assert that the increase, if granted, would complete the ruin of the farmer. He argued that the present distress of the carriers was due to lost traffic rather than to rates that are too low...."

**GRAIN MARKETING**

A Minneapolis dispatch to-day states that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation and the Northwest Regional Cooperatives yesterday announced a temporary plan for handling the 1931 crops. The report says: "A temporary contract has been entered into between the two corporations covering all phases of relationship for the present period and the board of directors of the Northwest Grain Association at the earliest reasonable time will resume negotiations with Farmers' National Grain Corporation looking to a satisfactory permanent relationship between the two."

**VOCATIONAL BOARD TEST**

Announcement of the annual cattle, milk and poultry judging contest was made yesterday by the Federal Board of Vocational Education, according to the press to-day. It will be held October 10 and 12 at St. Louis, Mo., in connection with the National Dairy Exposition. Vocational agriculture students from every section of the country will participate.

**RUBBER PRICE**

The press to-day says: "For the first time in the history of the rubber trade, crude rubber was quoted yesterday at 5 cents a pound. This new low price, which was struck by the August contract on the Rubber Exchange of New York at the opening call, represented a decline of 30 points from the previous close. Contracts for other months showed an average decline of 10 points, attributed to the postponement of consideration of a restriction policy by the Dutch Government."



British  
Farming  
Project

## Section 2

Country Life (London) for August 1 describes the operation of Sir Frederick Hiam's successful 9,000 acre farm project in England. The article says in part: "The correct answer to the question 'Can farming be made to pay?' is that it depends on the farmer and the system of farming. Experience indicates that it is of very little use laying down hard and fast rules at the present time. The successful farmer in a period of depression must be a genius in one direction or another. Business acumen is an essential, the capacity for sustained hard work equally important; but, above all, there must be the ability to look ahead and to adapt one's methods to the situation forced upon one. Outstanding among the examples of successful farming at the present time is the case of Sir Frederick Hiam, of Cambridge. Sir Frederick is the owner of nearly 13,000 acres of the richest and most valuable land in this country and is actually farming about 9,000 acres. This accumulation of land may be said to represent the fruits of farming over a period of a little over thirty years. The land in which Sir Frederick Hiam is interested is distributed in the fenland areas of Cambridgeshire, the Isle of Ely, Huntingdonshire and Lincolnshire....Perhaps the great feature of this notable farming example is the confidence which is inspired in every department of the undertaking. Good land and good crops go hand in hand, but economic production involves the services of good labor and the best methods of employing it. It is frequently asserted that the agricultural laborer receives a low rate of remuneration and that this prevents the best class of workman being available for farm work. A study of Sir Frederick Hiam's labor organization is very interesting. A marked preference is shown for payment by results or piece-work rates, and it is claimed that by this means the employees' earnings average nearly 50s. per week by comparison with the fixed wage of 30s. There is no difficulty experienced in getting hold of skilled labor, and the piece-work systems employed insure that the young hands are trained up in the best methods by their fathers and are thus able to benefit from the increased remuneration which results....The most important matter is the returns. The annual labor bill is about 70,000 pounds, and work is provided for some 500 men and 200 women; while the income from sugar beet in recent years has contributed considerably more than half of the total labor costs of the farms. It might be assumed that one method of effecting economies is to reduce the labor on the land by the utilization of machinery. In this case, however, the types of crops grown demand that quality of product is of supreme importance, while it is furthermore contended that properly organized labor gangs will perform a large number of operations at economic rates. Sir Frederick's large introduction of machinery has therefore been directed to the elimination of horse rather than of manual labor.... Large-scale farming of this character makes possible a more efficient system of marketing than is usual under ordinary farming conditions. The enormous output of selling-off crops enables regular flow-marketing to be achieved, and good connections have been built up in the principal markets. This has been exploited to its full capacity and may be regarded as one of the secrets of success...."



Personal  
Finance

Annually it requires in excess of \$11,000,000,000 to take care of small borrowers in the United States, says an article in the American Bankers Association Journal. "This total includes \$2,600,-000,000 installment sales, which have been defined as an indirect form of personal credit; \$2,500,000,000 in open book accounts; \$2,400,000,-000 in life insurance loans to policy holders and United States Veteran loans; and \$1,150,000,000 made by commercial banks," it says. "It also includes \$2,698,500,000 in advances made by pawnbrokers, personal finance companies, industrial banks, savings and loan associations, unlicensed lenders and other smaller agencies." From these figures, it is pointed out, commercial banks are the fourth largest makers of small loans, "usually for accommodation of certain customers and not because the bank wished to cater to this type of borrower." Bankers who analyzed the cost of small loans found that many institutions in handling thirty, sixty and ninety-day notes at small fees have been losing money and have proposed that petty loans should be placed on an organized basis and handled at a profit instead of a loss. Personal loan departments were opened to specialize in deferred payment loans on a large scale. "Six years have seen the opening of approximately 300 organized personal loan plans with marked success and steady growth," the article says. "Generally the entrance of banks into the field of personal finance has been dedicated to the proposition that the consuming public, as well as investors, producers and owners of industry, should have worthy credit at reasonable rates. And, second, that borrowers of small income should be encouraged to adopt principles of sound financial engineering."

Production  
and Profit

An editorial in The Miami Herald for August 2 says: "Something more than two centuries ago Jonathan Swift had a character in his 'Voyage To Brobdingnab' promulgate the belief that 'whoever could make two ears of corn or two blades of grass to grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before would deserve better of mankind and do more essential service to his country than the whole race of politicians put together.' This theory has found many adherents who can tell others how they ought to function. Now comes B. H. Crocheron, director of extension service in California, who takes issue with Dean Swift and makes the proviso that increasing production is worth while only if done economically and that when the cost is so great there is no benefit and may be distinct harm. Unless there is need for two blades of grass or two ears of corn and unless they are produced at such a cost that they return a profit to the producer they are of little or no value to the producer or to anyone else. Mr. Crocheron tells of two California poultrymen. One kept 3,000 hens and marketed 32,000 dozen eggs. His neighbor kept 1,925 hens and marketed 23,000 dozen eggs, but he handled his poultry farm so efficiently that he had a net income for the year \$25 larger than the other man. A California dairyman who kept 31 cows and sold 6,665 pounds of butterfat in a year was not doing as well as another one who kept 20 cows and sold 6,000 pounds of butterfat. Peach growers in California have not been doing any too well and there has been much discussion about methods in growing and marketing. One farmer seriously argued to Mr. Crocheron that no peach grower be permitted to produce more than seven tons of peaches to the acre. This would cut down the crop and result in better prices, was his argument. Another



orchardist declared that no peach grower should be permitted to have an orchard unless he cared for it so well that it produced 10 tons of peaches to the acre. His argument was that the increased yield meant an increased profit per acre and so fewer acres would be needed to give the orchardist a living. Mr. Crocheron believes that larger crops of peaches on smaller tracts of land, more eggs from fewer hens and cows that will yield more pounds of butterfat will come nearer solving the farmers' troubles than the suggestion of "limiting the production per acre. To that extent he agrees with Dean Swift."

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### Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in The Baltimore Sun to-day says: "Although followed by a disheartening break in prices, there is a decidedly admirable element in the Department of Agriculture's forecast of this year's cotton crop. The men who made the forecast went into a sealed room, with all means of communication with the outside world cut, as is their custom, and went to work on the forecasts of their representatives in all parts of the cotton belt. They knew when they went in that the average of the private forecasts of this year's crop was about 13,800,000 bales. When they got through making their forecast, according to their established methods, it showed a total of 15,584,000 bushels, the largest in the past twenty years, with the exception of the war year, 1914-15, and so much larger than the crop previously forecast for this year that it was bound to exert a heavy downward pressure on prices. Under such circumstances there must have been a powerful temptation to do something to take the curse off their forecast. A Pollyanna preface, perhaps, or a statement questioning the reliability of the returns forwarded by their field agents. There was, however, no resort to any of the manifold dodges that have come to feature statistical compilations put up in Washington. The forecast was turned out without any ifs, ands or buts, and, according to the well-tried procedure of the crop-forecasting division of the Department of Agriculture."

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

August 10.--Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.50; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$9.50; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.65 to \$7.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$7.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7.25 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.15; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.50.

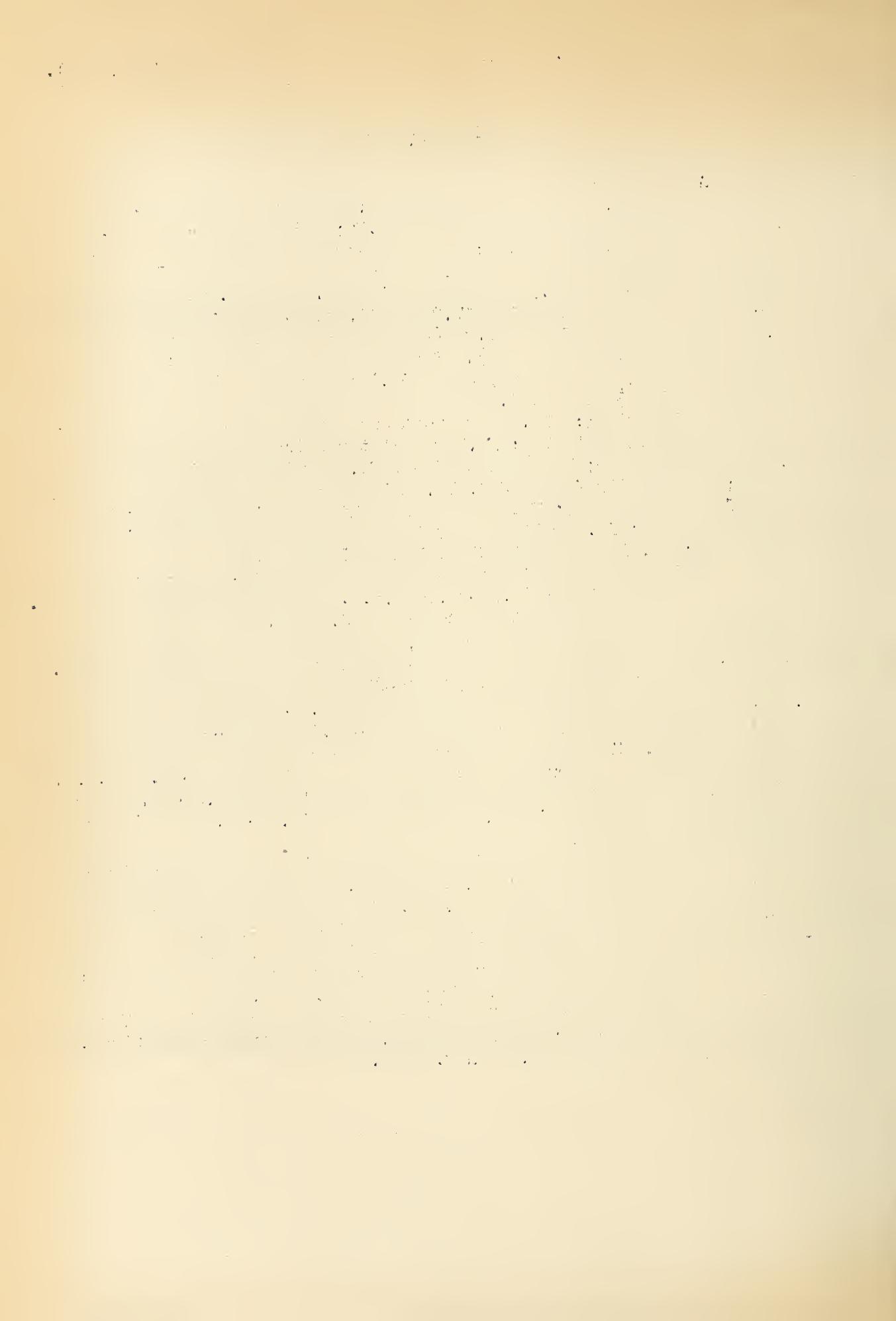
Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 68 to 72¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 48½ to 49½¢; St. Louis 47½ to 48¢; Kansas City 43½¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 49½ to 50½¢; Kansas City 42 to 42½¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 48 to 49¢; Kansas City 48½ to 49½¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 52 to 53¢; Kansas City 50½ to 51½¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 19½ to 22¢; Minneapolis 21½ to 22½¢; St. Louis 19½ to 20½¢; Kansas City 23¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought \$1-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.05-\$1.10 f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Virginia and Maryland East Shore Cobblers \$2.40-\$2.75 per stave barrel in the East. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, closed at \$1.10-\$1.75 per bushel basket and six-basket crate in terminal markets. North and South Carolina Elbertas \$1.10-\$1.50 in city markets; few 90¢ f.o.b. Candor. Massachusetts Yellow onions \$1.40-\$1.50 per 100 pounds sacked in New York City. Iowa Yellows 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the Middle West. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes 35¢-\$1.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in the East; 75¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Salisbury. North Carolina Jersey type sweet potatoes \$3.25-\$4.50 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Florida stock \$1.25-\$1.75 per bushel basket in city markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 112 points to 6.27¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 11.73¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 114 points to 6.98¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 109 points to 6.96¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 27½ to 28¢; 91 score, 27½¢; 90 score, 27½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1-fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14½ to 16½¢; Single Daisies, 15½ to 16¢; Young Americas, 15½ to 16¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLII, No. 36

Section 1

August 12, 1931.

## INTERNATIONAL

### DEBT PLAN

### SIGNED

A London dispatch to-day states that the new Hoover plan for the suspension of intergovernmental payments for one year from July 1 was signed yesterday in London. The protocol provides that reparation payments under the new plan and also interallied debts due to France, Italy and the United Kingdom, which have been suspended during the "Hoover year," shall be repaid in ten annual installments beginning July 1, 1933. Interest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent is to begin July 1, 1933.

## A.F.B.F. AND

### EQUALIZATION

### FEES

A Madison, Wis., dispatch to-day says: "The American Farm Bureau Federation, through its president, Edward A. O'Neal, last night declared present farm legislation inadequate and announced its return to the principle of the equalization fee...."

## EMPLOYMENT DE-

### VELOPMENTS

The press to-day presents the following as the latest employment developments: "Senator Fess of Ohio stated the Government must and will take decisive steps to prevent undue suffering during the expected unemployment crisis next winter and that President Hoover will have a concrete program when Congress meets.

"The President's Emergency Committee on Unemployment reported little change last week in previously reported low level of employment throughout the Nation.

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued at Atlantic City a formal declaration of its 'unflinching purpose to stand against wage reductions!....'"

## CATTLE SHIPPING

### RATES

The Missouri Pacific Railroad yesterday applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to establish emergency drought freight rates on livestock from Nevada to points in Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming and Colorado and return, according to the press to-day. The report says: "The application said the drought made necessary the moving of livestock to places where feed is more plentiful. The request is being held by the commission pending reply of the railroad company to questions regarding rates now in effect."

## EMPLOYMENT INSUR-

### ANCE IN BRITAIN

A London dispatch to-day says: "The unemployment insurance bill sponsored by the MacDonald government became law last night when the remaining stages of the measure were passed by the House of Lords. It had already been given final reading in the House of Commons. The bill, drawn up following the interim report of the royal commission on the 'dole,' was designed to correct certain alleged abuses in the distribution of unemployment insurance money."



## Section 2

Business  
Situation

Theodore M. Knappen, writing under the title "Why Business Should Experience a Fall Recovery and Why Not" in The Magazine of Wall Street for August 8, says: "...While it is probable that we are now in the feeble beginning of the expansion phase of the present cycle there is nothing in its visible structure to indicate anything but slow recovery for the next six months. It is impossible to find any but the normal factors of recovery. There is no promise of expedition from anything inherent in the nature of the present depression or in the more or less artificial measures of hastening recovery that are being applied or proposed. We have been a long time in reaching the bottom; and likely we shall be a long time climbing out of it, always keeping in mind the fact that the unexpected has a way of happening. The conjunction of the accumulation of unsatisfied wants, declining stocks, growing restiveness of capital and entrepreneurs, the temptation of low price levels, the pressure of abundant funds, and an unimpaired business and financial structure may suddenly accelerate the normal progress of recovery...."

Cooperative  
Livestock  
Marketing

An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for August 5 says: "The McLean County Farm bureau has begun a movement to establish a cooperative livestock concentration point in Bloomington. Frank Moberly, president of the bureau, reports 45 men signed up to market their livestock through such a producer-owned organization. Carl Lege of Saybrook is chairman of a committee of more than 30 to complete the sign-up. Much interest has been shown in the project, but a large number of members are required to support it efficiently. While a county concern, it would probably handle stock from convenient territory in other counties. Eight counties of Illinois have livestock concentration points, the nearest being Champaign. Its operation for a year is reported as quite satisfactory to the members. The object of the concentration point is to move livestock in the most direct and economical way to the market or outlet where it is in demand and will bring the highest price. It is held that there is considerable advantage in collecting a comparatively large number of animals at one time, sorting and grading them evenly to meet specific demands and get the higher prices offered. Even carload lots of one kind or grade could not be shipped from a small, mixed collection. Livestock growers of the State have started an organization which hopes to assist in regulating the movement of livestock so that some markets may not receive too much and others not enough, and to help the county and district associations in finding the particular market or other outlet that will return to the livestock farmer the highest net price for his product."

Cotton  
Dollar

An editorial in Farm and Ranch for August 8 says: "The Galveston Tribune and the Galveston Chamber of Commerce have suggested to the Government that it make its one dollar bills out of cotton. Farmers have unsuccessfully tried to make dollars out of cotton for many years, but, according to the Tribune suggestion, the Government could do it easily and profitably. The one dollar bill is popular. It is in common use and wears out quickly. The Government makes no pretense of cleaning the one dollar bills as they are returned to the Treasury, but destroys



them. Millions are worn out every week. If made from cotton instead of linen and silk thread paper, they could be washed and laundered and put back into circulation at a great saving. It is also claimed that cotton bills will be harder to raise to other denominations. Farm and Ranch does not know how much cotton would be consumed in the making of one dollar bills but the suggestion appeals to it. If cotton will make better and more durable bills than linen and silk thread paper, then it would be economy for the Government to use it. Certainly it would consume considerable cotton during the course of a year."

**Radio Industry** About 10,000,000 homes in the United States, one-third of the total in the country, are equipped with radio sets, according to calculations of the Census Bureau, it was revealed by Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, in a radio talk on "The Business of Radio," over the network of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The radio industry at present is probably only half grown, Doctor Klein said, and he expressed the opinion that its further growth may help materially in bringing about recovery from the business depression. (Press, Aug. 6.)

**Rail and Truck Transportation** An article entitled "Can Trucks Handle All Freight?" in Manufacturers Record for August 6 says: "What would happen if the railroads were to stop operation and all freight had to be handled by trucks? Could the trucks do the job? These are pertinent questions asked in an article in the August issue of the Norfolk and Western Magazine, and they are answered in an analysis and by comparison of transportation costs of the railroad and an imaginary truck company. To move by motor vehicle the 50,626,522 tons of freight handled by the Norfolk and Western alone last year, the magazine says, would require a total of 27,000 five-ton trucks, which would have to transport 138,000 tons of freight 276 miles every day in the year--the average distance the same tonnage is moved by the railroad. Conservative estimates show, it is pointed out, that the average cost of operating a loaded, five-ton truck one mile is about 14 cents, or three cents for moving one ton of freight one mile. Going on this basis, the cost of moving 138,000 tons of freight a distance of 276 miles is \$1,076,400 a day, or \$392,886,000 per annum; more than seven times the entire freight operating cost of \$50,398,592 of the Norfolk and Western for 1930. The statement adds that the railroad cost includes maintenance of way and structures, maintenance of equipment, traffic solicitation, transportation expenses and expenses of miscellaneous operations. The reason for this tremendous difference in cost, it is explained, lies in the larger carrying-capacity of the railroad's cars and the fact that its ton-mile cost decreases in proportion to the distance each ton is carried...."

**Taxpayers' Organization** An editorial in The Ohio Farmer for August 8 says: "Letters of approval of our proposal for a taxpayers' organization still continue to come in. One received this morning from a Highland County reader also makes the very pertinent suggestion that the voters of Ohio take advantage of the right at the primary to select members of the central committees of the two political parties throughout Ohio. This reader suggests that control of these committees has been left to the professional politicians long enough and that the taxpayers of the State should make an effort to secure membership on these important committees so



that the 'non-taxpaying booster' who 'wants all sorts of improvements at public expense' can be checkmated. We heartily approve of this suggestion and if the taxpayers of each county were organized as units of a State taxpayers' association it would be easy to carry it out and make the State political organizations attentive to the demands for relief from the farm and home owners of Ohio."

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### Section 3

Department  
of Agriculture

An editorial in The Washington Post for August 11 says: "Some day some publisher will get out a volume which may properly be entitled 'Who's Who in Bugdom.' If it is properly edited it will be, like Gaul in the days of Julius Caesar, divided into three parts. The first section will name man's insect allies, but that will not require much space....The second division of the encyclopedia will occupy even less space than that devoted to man's friends in the insect world. It will list those which are harmless, or apparently so. Then will come the third section, and if the bugologists of the Department of Agriculture continue to discover new varieties as rapidly as they have in the past, the compiler of the lexicon, encyclopedia, or whatever it may be called, will have to provide for several volumes, especially if the work is to be illustrated. It is not possible in a brief article even to hint at the extent of insect depredations upon products of human toil. There is scarcely a member of the vegetable family from okra, the basis of many excellent soups, to nuts, which wind up the feast, that does not serve as the domicile of some tribe of insects....The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin giving the family history of 62 insects which destroy apples valued at \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 every year. It is safe to assume that by 1950 there will be at least a hundred recognized apple enemies. This bulletin is instructive as well as artistic and should be included in 'Who's Who in Bugdom' when that publication is finally issued."

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Section 4  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm

## Products

August 11.—Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.50; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$9.50; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.60 to \$7.15; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7.15 to \$7.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7.15 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.25; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.65.

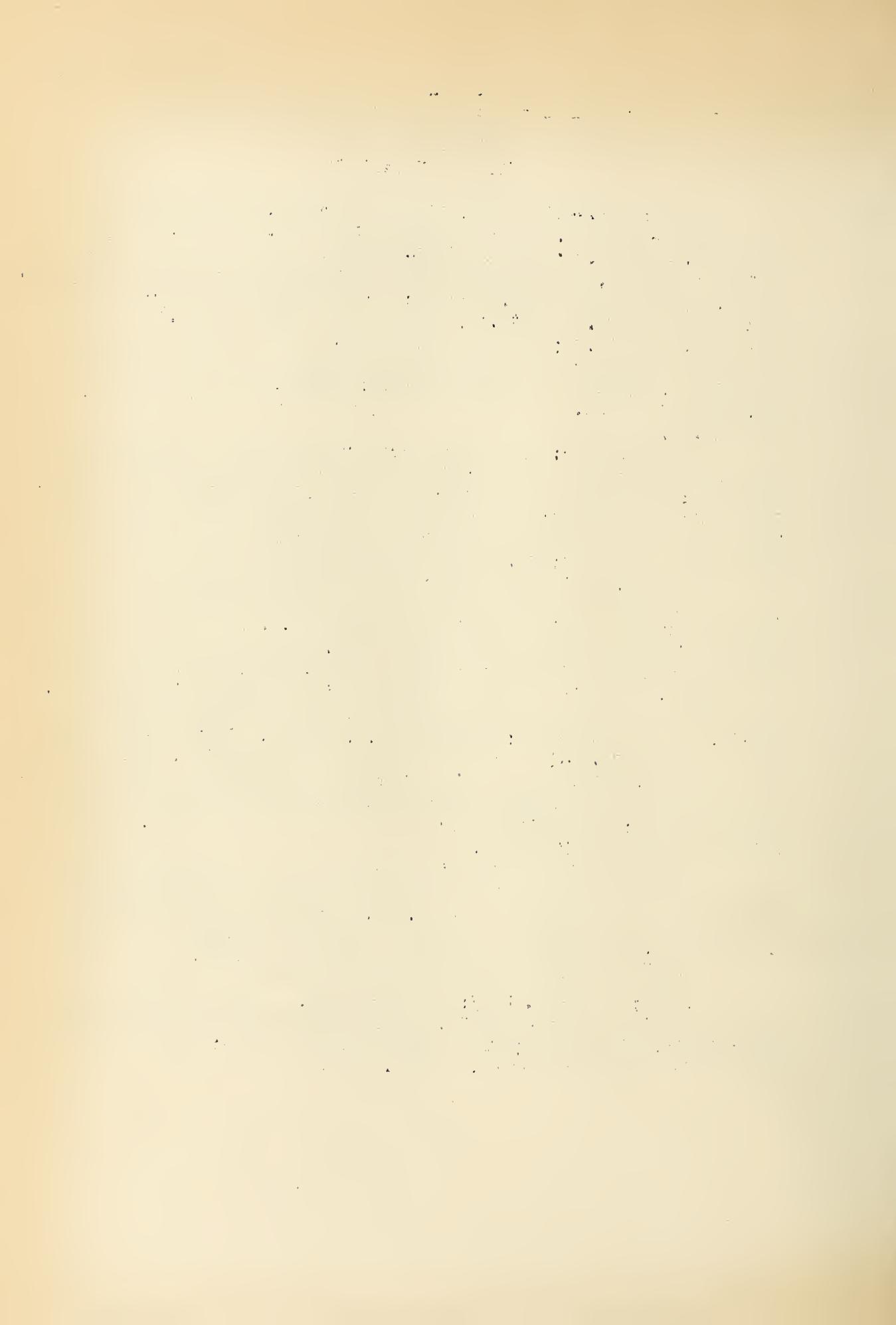
Grain prices: No. 1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 67 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 71 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 red winter Chicago 50¢; St. Louis 48 to 49¢; Kansas City 42 to 44¢; No. 2 hard winter Chicago 51 to 51 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; Kansas City 43 to 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No. 3 mixed corn Minneapolis 45 to 46¢; Kansas City 47 to 48¢; No. 3 yellow corn Chicago 55 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; Minneapolis 50 to 51¢; Kansas City 50 to 51¢; No. 3 white oats Chicago 20 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Minneapolis 21 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 21¢; Kansas City 21 to 23¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought \$1-\$1.60 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly \$1.05-\$1.12 f.o.b. northern and central points. Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.15-\$1.30 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia and Maryland East Shore Cobblers \$1.65-\$2.75 per stave barrel in the East. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, 85¢-\$1.50 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Elbertas 85¢-\$1.25 in city markets; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Candor. Georgia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$3.50-\$4 per stave barrel in a few cities. North Carolina stock \$3.25-\$3.50 in Boston. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes 75¢-\$1.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; 50¢-\$1.10 per crate of 14 and 15 inch heads, auction sales at Salisbury, Maryland.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 5 points to 6.22¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 11.47¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 6.93¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 6.89¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16¢; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 16¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLII, No. 37

Section 1

August 16, 1931.

## COTTON DESTRUC- TION ASKED

The press to-day says: "The Farm Board yesterday called upon southern planters to destroy one-third of their crop now under cultivation, promising in return to hold stabilization surplus stocks from the market for one year. Telegrams were dispatched to the governors of fourteen cotton producing States, urging them to enlist the co-operation of every available agency, including farmers and bankers, in this step to increase the low price of cotton. They were signed by Chairman Stone, who conferred yesterday with directors of the Cotton Stabilization Corporation and the American Cotton Cooperative Association. Stone said if growers promised to plow under every third row of cotton now growing, the cotton cooperative would be asked also to withhold the 2,000,000 bales it owns from trade channels. 'This program,' he asserted, 'if fully carried out by southern farmers as well as by ourselves will mean reduction of total supply by at least 4,000,000 bales and withholding from this year's market of 3,000,000 bales more!...'

"A few hours before the telegrams were sent, it was announced Alexander Legge, former chairman of the Farm Board, had been elected a director at large of the Stabilization Corporation. Wheat and cotton stabilization operations with the board's \$500,000,000 revolving fund were initiated under his chairmanship and he has been in close touch with all details....

"The proposal to plow under every third row of cotton was advanced yesterday by Governor Bilbo of Mississippi...."

## RAIL RATES

The press to-day says: "Efforts to bring immediate defeat to the railroads in their move for a general fifteen per cent increase in freight rates failed yesterday before the Interstate Commerce Commission. A motion, supported by six Middle Western State regulatory commissions, asserting the carriers had failed to make a case justifying the proposed advance in charges was laid aside by the Federal group for consideration later...."

## THOMPSON ON CONDITIONS

Changed domestic and world conditions affecting American agriculture make it necessary that farmers of the United States adjust their activities to meet the present day situation, Sam H. Thompson, member of the Federal Farm Board, said yesterday in addressing the Twentieth Congressional District Picnic of the Illinois Agricultural Association at Old Salem, Illinois, according to the press to-day. Among the factors cited by Mr. Thompson that have been operating in recent years to narrow the market for American farm products were: dietary changes, modern transportation, introduction of power machinery, cheaper production costs abroad, greater increases in production than consumption, and various readjustments growing out of the World War such as the efforts on the part of most importing countries to become more nearly self-sustaining. On top of these more permanent factors has been the worldwide business depression of the past two years, which, with its consequent unemployment and decreased buying power, has greatly reduced the normal consumption of most agricultural products. Since most of the things mentioned are beyond the power of the American Government and the American farmer to change, Mr. Thompson said it is, therefore, "necessary for the American farm population to understand them so that the farm program can be planned to better meet the situation...."



## Section 2

Cotton A Walnut Ridge, Ark., dispatch to the press of August 12  
Ginners Ask states that cotton ginners of northeastern Arkansas want President  
Curtailment Hoover to call a special session of Congress and suggest to it meas-  
ures for curtailing the growing of cotton next year.

Counts on A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch Aug. 11 says: "Delegates to  
Conditions the Institute of Politics yesterday heard Dr. George Sylvester Counts,  
professor of education at Columbia University, paint a gloomy picture  
of conditions during the coming winter.... These 'conditions,' Doctor  
Counts explained, are 'tragic' not because men have not suffered before,  
but because they now 'suffer needlessly.' The economic system, in  
Doctor Counts' opinion, is paralyzed by a general lack of cooperation.  
Although the dreams of mankind are at last 'capable' of realization  
through advances made in science and technology, political, economic and  
educational leadership have failed to rise to the opportunity.... The  
hope of planning,' he said, 'is that mastery over economic processes  
will be attended.... by a concerted attempt to enrich the spiritual life  
of the masses!...."

Foreign Un- A New York dispatch August 8 states that after making an in-  
employment tensive study of employment exchanges and labor conditions in Europe  
Report during the last five months, John J. Leary, jr., former industrial  
editor of the World, returned August 7 to report his findings to Pres-  
ident Hoover. The report says: "Mr. Leary found that the English dole  
system increased rather than curtailed unemployment. American labor  
was better off than are the skilled and unskilled workers in industrial  
nations of Europe, he said. 'Bad though conditions are here, five  
months' study of conditions in Europe made clear to me that the United  
States is going through the world-wide depression with infinitely less  
suffering than any other industrial nation,' said Mr. Leary."

Holly Industry An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for August 6 says: "'Holly  
growing in this country is a new and precarious business. Each grower  
travels his own road in growing and shipping, and there is no coopera-  
tion in marketing or in protecting the industry against the invasion  
of disease,' said J. B. Cully, who took the lead in a meeting of grow-  
ers at Portland with a view to securing extension service help in or-  
ganizing a cooperative association. The problem of pest prevention  
alone is enough to warrant some kind of cooperative effort, he pointed  
out, for already threats of eastern embargoes against English holly  
grown in the Pacific Northwest have been received. Cully has about  
1,500 trees, one of the largest plantings in Oregon."

National Wool Plans for conducting a "National Wool Week" throughout the  
Week country will be discussed by representatives of the entire wool industry  
at a conference to be held at the United States Chamber of Commerce at  
Washington August 18, it was announced by Frank E. Fitzpatrick, repre-  
sentative of the National Wool Marketing Corporation. All branches of  
the wool trade will be represented at the conference. (Press, Aug. 12.)



Tree Planting      Commerce and Finance for August 12 says: "A friend in the Experiment Middle West who is enough of a philosopher to take a long distance view in matters financial writes us: 'I am happy to advise you that my tree planting experiment out in Indiana continues to have every prospect of ultimate success. I have now planted about 225,000 trees in two years, and under the Indiana law it is all exempt from taxation except on the valuation of one dollar per acre. I expect to put in about two million trees and then leave them in trust for my grandchildren. The cost of doing this will not be in excess of \$30,000 and in about seventy-five years they will be worth approximately two to four million dollars, as I am planting only trees that will have cabinet wood value, such as black walnut, poplar, spruce and wild cherry. I will get my reward out of this in the pleasure that I will have in seeing my trees grow and in the hunting and fishing I will have at my lodge.'"

Wheat Specula-      "Financial Results of Speculative Holdings of Wheat" is the  
tion Re- title of the wheat study of the Food Research Institute, Stanford Uni-  
sults versity, for July. This says in part: "...In a general sense, all  
price risks incurred in connection with the holding of wheat may be re-  
garded as speculative risks. The existence of futures markets makes  
it possible for any individual, through hedging, to avoid certain price  
risks, usually the major price risks, connected with the holding of  
wheat. The hedger transfers this part of his price risk to a speculator  
in wheat futures. The carrying of risks on price changes in futures is  
speculation in a special sense, deserving to be distinguished from the  
carrying of many other price risks. The speculator in futures is not  
forced to take the price risks assumed, as an incident to some other  
business, but presumably always takes them solely on account of ex-  
pectation of direct gain from the risk-taking alone. The dealer in  
wheat or flour who refrains from hedging takes avoidable price risks  
quite as much as does the speculator in futures. Carrying of unhedged  
but hedgeable price risks on wheat or on flour is in the same class  
with the carrying of price risks on wheat futures. Either may be avoid-  
ed by any one individual, even though someone must carry all the  
hedgeable risks; either may logically be undertaken by any individual  
only for the sake of expected gain from the risk-taking itself, since  
the taking of such risks is not a necessary part of any other commercial  
enterprise. Numerous questions have arisen in connection with the  
speculative holding of wheat. It has been alleged that the holding from  
fall to spring is commonly highly profitable and that the farmer who,  
owing to limited funds or owing to their factors, is forced to market  
his wheat shortly after harvest, is deprived of such profits. It has  
been alleged that wheat prices fluctuate unduly from year to year and  
that there exist large opportunities for profit through holding wheat  
from periods of large supplies for sale in subsequent years. Wide  
utilization of hedging facilities has rendered the futures market an  
integral part of the wheat-marketing system in the United States and  
in some other countries...."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

## Farm

## Products

August 12.—Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein Minneapolis 66 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 70 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No.2 red winter Chicago 50 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 48 to 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Kansas City 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.2 hard winter Chicago 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City 43 to 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 mixed corn Chicago 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Minneapolis 45 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City 47 to 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 53 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Minneapolis 50 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 54 to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City 49 to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No.3 white oats Chicago 20 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Minneapolis 22 to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Kansas City 21 to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Livestock prices at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$6.75; heifers, (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$9.50; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.50 to \$7.10; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$7 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7 to \$8.35; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4 to \$5.65.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought \$1-\$1.65 per 100 pounds in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.20 f.o.b. northern and central points. Missouri sacked Cobblers \$1.20-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Orrick. Virginia and Maryland Cobblers \$1.65-\$2.75 per stave barrel in the East. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1-\$1.50 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Elbertas \$1.25-\$1.60 in a few cities; mostly 75 $\frac{1}{2}$  f.o.b. Candor. Georgia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Mississippi Nancy Halls \$1.50 in Chicago. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1 per standard 45's in consuming centers; 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1 f.o.b. Maryland points. Massachusetts yellow varieties of onions \$1.40-\$1.75 per 100 pounds sacked in the East. Iowa Yellows 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.10 per 50-pound sacks in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Single Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 16¢; Young Americas, 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points to 6.12¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price stood at 11.32¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 6.83¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 6.83¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLII, No. 38

Section 1

August 14, 1931.

COTTON DESTRUC-  
TION PLAN

The press to-day says: "The Farm Board yesterday left to the governors of the Southern States the responsibility for carrying out its proposal that a third of the present cotton crop be destroyed to prevent an economic disaster in that section. This announcement was made as it began receiving the reactions of the State executives to its plan. Not all of them were favorable. At least four governors said they regarded the proposition as impractical in application. The cotton trade also was skeptical. Prices moved upward yesterday in the wake of the suggestion, after falling last Saturday to the lowest level in years....Chairman Stone and Carl Williams, cotton member, promised every cooperation in carrying out the proposal, but emphasized that the plan's success depended entirely upon the attitude of the fourteen governors to whom it was addressed."

OPENS CANNING  
CAMPAIGN

"A nation-wide campaign for the canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables has been initiated by the President's Emergency Committee for Employment as a further step to meet the anticipated distress during the winter months," the press reports to-day. "Fred C. Croxton, acting chairman, announced to-day that suggestions had been made to local emergency agencies to urge all able to do so to put up available supplies of fruits and vegetables for future distribution...The campaign is based, Mr. Croxton declared, on the existence of large quantities of vegetables which have been produced by the unemployed in emergency gardens, and on the large surplus of fruits in agricultural sections."

HYDE PROMISES  
LOANS

"Assurance that farmers in South Dakota's drought and grasshopper damaged areas would get aid within the limits of the Federal loan law is given by Secretary Hyde," says a press report from Pierre. "Ending his first day's trip through the affected areas, Mr. Hyde said he would take steps to make loans available immediately on his return to Washington. The main problem in this State, he indicated, is to finance livestock feed purchases so farmers can keep their foundation stock."

RAIL RATES

Support of the "Big Four" railroad brotherhoods for the proposal of railroads that they be granted a fifteen per cent increase in freight rates, was announced at Cleveland late yesterday. The brotherhood chiefs expressed belief that granting of the railroads' request will provide a "new stimulus to strengthen and support the business of the country." (Press, Aug. 14.)

TREASURY BILLS

Subscriptions to the Treasury's new bill issue to be dated August 17, amounted to \$211,160,000. The amount accepted was \$60,280,000. The average price is 99.841 and the average rate on a bank discount basis about .63 per cent. (Press, Aug. 14.)



## Section 2

Fruit Co- The Federal Farm Board made public August 13 a report on the operatives cooperative associations handling fruits in twelve Northeastern States-- Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Maryland, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and West Virginia. These facts were revealed in a survey conducted jointly by the Farm Board, State agricultural colleges, experiment stations, extension services and departments of agriculture. The figures show the volume of business handled by fruit cooperatives for the year 1929. Sixty-six cooperative associations in twelve Northeastern States marketed fruits valued at \$8,064,347 in 1929 for 9,132 growers, according to a survey made jointly by the Federal Farm Board and State agricultural agencies. In addition, these associations sold cooperatively \$1,966,- 947 worth of other farm products, chiefly vegetables. They also sold to farmers supplies valued at \$1,915,833.

Individual Farmer Survival

Clarence Poe, president of The Progressive Farmer-Ruralist Co., writes at length under the title "Can the Little Farmer Survive?" in Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for August 15-31. He says in part: "...Since the small producer is here and wishes to survive, and since it seems to us that the highest interests of both country life and the Nation demand that he survive, how can he do so? That is the supreme question. Big scale farming and corporation farming probably are not economically profitable in as large units as some are now saying. But it seems evident that in a machine age, every phase of farm business--farm production, buying for farms, and selling for farms--must all be done in considerably larger units than is now the case. Larger units seem inevitable, but these larger operations in farm production, buying, selling and finances, may come about in any one of three ways: 1. By large farms, principally conducted by corporations. 2. By the cooperation of many small farmers in production, buying, and selling. 3. By State socialism through such gigantic 'collectivized' farms as Russia is now bringing to pass as part of its five-year plan. The second of these plans, as we see it, is the one which offers most hope for the Nation and is the only solution for the small farmer. It has been said that in all countries farmers never resort to cooperation until necessity drives them to it. The new development in superfarming, corporation farming, 'mass production in agriculture,' it now seems, will force small farmers into cooperation for their own self-preservation. 1. By cooperation farmers can also buy supplies cheaply just as these super-farmers are doing. 2. By cooperation farmers can also sell to just as good advantage. 3. Small farmers must go in together to buy combines, tractors, and other modern equipment for cooperative ownership and use, and thus produce as cheaply as the big farm unit...."

Lighter Weight Beef Cattle

Eastern livestock farmers should produce much lighter weight beef cattle if they are to get the best results from their feeding operations, C. B. Denman, member of the Federal Farm Board said August 13 in addressing the annual Farmers Field Day, West Virginia University, at Morgantown.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

August 13.—Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 65 1/8 to 69 1/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 50 3/4 to 51 1/4¢; St. Louis 48 1/2 to 49¢; Kansas City 45 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 52 1/4 to 52 1/2¢; Kansas City 43 3/4 to 44 1/4¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 44 to 45¢; Kansas City 46 to 47¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 54¢; Minneapolis 49 to 50¢; St. Louis 53 1/2¢; Kansas City 46 1/2 to 48¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 21 to 22 3/4¢; Minneapolis 22 3/8 to 23 3/8¢; St. Louis 21 1/4¢; Kansas City 22 to 23 1/2¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.75; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.60 to \$7; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$6.65 to \$7.25; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6 to \$6.75 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50 to \$5.75.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.40-\$1.55 in New York City. Missouri sacked stock \$1.20-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago; 80¢-90¢ f.o.b. Orrick. Virginia and Maryland East Shore Cobblers \$2.50-\$2.85 per stave barrel in the East. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, 75¢-\$1.25 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in terminal markets. North Carolina Elbertas 75¢-\$1.65 in the East; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Candor. Georgia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in city markets. North Carolina stock \$3.25-\$3.50 per stave barrel in New York City. Mississippi Nancy Halls \$1.40-\$1.50 in Chicago on bushel baskets. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes brought 25¢-75¢ per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers; 50¢-75¢ f.o.b. Maryland points. Massachusetts yellow varieties of onions ranged \$1.75-\$2 per 100 pounds sacked in the East; \$1.40 f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellows 75¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the Middle West.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28 1/2¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 15 1/2 to 16¢; Young Americas, 15 3/4 to 16 1/2¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 27 points to 6.39¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 11.14¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 28 points to 7.11¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 27 points to 7.10¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. XLII, No. 39

Section 1

August 15, 1931.

FARM BOARD  
COTTON PLAN

Strong opposition to the Farm Board's plan of destroying a third of the standing cotton crop developed yesterday as four governors of Southern States rejected the proposal. Six replies have been received from the fourteen governors to whom the suggestion was addressed in an effort to increase prices. Only Governor Sterling of Texas, the largest producing State, was said at the board to have agreed to cooperate in the plan. At Houston, however, he denied he had indorsed the proposal. South Carolina flatly rejected the suggestion. Alabama, Georgia and Florida indorsed the idea of reducing the current prospective harvest of 15,584,000 bales, but found themselves unable to accept the board's specific suggestion. California, in its reply, begged to be excused on the ground that its cotton production is comparatively small and of a different type, and that its growers' problems are dissimilar. Eight governors in informal expressions have declared the Farm Board's plan impractical and an "economic waste." Chairman Stone, in outlining it Wednesday, indicated ten out of fourteen States must accept before it would be made operative. Counterproposals to stave off financial disaster for the southern cotton farmer received close attention in Washington yesterday. (Press, Aug. 15.)

WORLD ECONOMIC  
ADVISER

Clarence K. Street, in a cable to the New York Times, says "The Bank for International Settlements gave the world something new to-day. It appointed an official whose job is to be nothing less, and something more than trying to foresee monetary trouble in every country and to warn the World Bank of it in time to attempt to prevent its breaking. The official named is Per Jacobsson of Sweden....These new departures indicate how the World Bank is developing its role as the central bank of the central banks more than ever, now that the reparation account has been suspended for a year."

GUARANTEED  
EMPLOYMENT

"Some key industries are cooperating toward a plan under which workers would be guaranteed long-time employment. The movement has been encouraged by the United States Chamber of Commerce....The plan for employment guarantees, in so far as details have filtered out, at present calls for industries to assure a stated number of their workers that they need not fear for their jobs with profitable pay for a specified length of time. Many business and labor leaders believe that if workers in a number of leading industries were told their jobs are safe it would be a major step toward restoring confidence. (Press, Aug. 15.)

FARM TENANCY

Tenant farmers now total nearly half of America's farm population, in contrast with conditions 50 years ago, when three out of every four farmers owned their land. An increase of 3.8 per cent in tenant farmers since 1925 was reported by the Agriculture Department yesterday in analyzing Census Bureau figures showing 42.4 per cent tenants now, against 38.6 in 1925 and 38.1 in 1920. (Press, Aug. 15.)



## Section 2

Canadian Wheat Carryover Canada's total carryover of wheat at the end of the crop year, July 31, including grain stored in United States ports or afloat, was 140,179,945 bushels, of which 133,381,633 bushels were stored in Canada. Canadian wheat in elevators in the United States amounted to 5,538,334 bushels, against 16,065,242 bushels on July 31, 1930. The amount of wheat used on farms for feeding has been greatly underestimated. (Canadian Press, Aug. 14.)

International Farm Credit "Assistance for the stricken farmers of Europe was brought a step closer August 13," says a Geneva dispatch to the New York Times, "by the accession of the Netherlands to the convention negotiated in May in Geneva for the creation of an international agricultural mortgage credit company. Holland made the eighteenth European nation which has approved the treaty."

Negro Population Howard L. Clark, writing on "Negro Population and Distribution" in Manufacturers Record for August 13, says: "One of the great race migrations of history has been taking place within the United States. Since 1920 the growth of the negro population outside of the South has been twice as rapid as the actual increase in the number of negroes in the Southern States, which have 81 per cent of the country's colored population. The significance of this movement in the last decade in distributing the negro race throughout the country is of far-reaching importance in creating a broader understanding of the race question with which the South has had to deal since slavery days.... The negro population of the United States as of the Census of 1930 was 11,891,000, as compared with 10,463,000 in 1920. This is a gain of 13.6 per cent, as compared with an increase of 14.8 per cent for the white population of the country, which numbered 108,864,000 in 1930.... The largest increase since 1920 by geographic divisions was reported in the Middle Atlantic States of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which had a gain of 455,000 negroes, or about equal to the growth in negro population of the entire 16 Southern States. The next largest gain in negro population was in the East North Central States, 415,000. In percentage of gain the Pacific States reported 88 per cent, followed by 80 per cent in the East North Central States, 72 per cent in the Middle Atlantic and 19 per cent in New England.... One angle of the negro migration to northern industrial centers concerns the extent to which they have taken the place of certain classes of foreign immigration, restricted because of the lower quotas allowed by law. In the main the negroes from the South make better citizens than the foreign element they supplant and are more amenable to our laws and customs. Not only has this negro migration to other sections been growing, but within the South there has been a shift of negro population from the farms and rural districts to the towns and cities where they have sought employment in industrial lines...."



To Rule On  
Cigar  
Wrappers

The Treasury Department will soon announce its decision on whether Sumatra cigar wrapper may be imported under the clause of the Hawley-Smoot tariff act prohibiting entry of forced labor goods unless there is an insufficient domestic production to meet consumer requirements. This section will become effective January 1, and this is the first decision under it. Cigar manufacturers contend that the domestic cigar wrapper is not a satisfactory substitute....Growers in the Connecticut Valley, Florida and other sections, however, declare they can furnish a sufficient production of satisfactory quality to meet the demands. They insist also that should the Sumatra wrapper be barred they would speed up production, plant additional acres in tobacco and thus help relieve unemployment. Reports to the Treasury showed that forced labor is employed in Sumatra. (New York Times, Aug. 14.)

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### Section 3

Department of  
Agriculture

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for August 6 says: "A report of a 4-H club boy on his project reads, in part: 'Except for \$200 from my father and about \$700 earned outside, the cattle and poultry and their offspring have paid my way through college.' Another club boy reports the ownership by himself of a purebred Holstein herd valued at more than \$4,000, a direct result of his 4-H club work. Similar cases, some where more money and some where less has resulted from this type of work, could be cited. The actual dollars and cents value of club work to the many thousands of boys and girls participating in it under the direction of the agricultural extension service of the Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges, can hardly be overestimated. Even so, the greater value of this work lies in the inspiration and training which the boys and girls receive. Club work is essentially cooperative in spirit. A 4-H club is a club of boys and girls working together for a general common purpose--that of self-development, community development and general welfare--as well as for individual benefits."

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Vol. XLII, No. 40

Section 1

August 17, 1931,

WOULD BAN COTTON

Governor Huey P. Long of Louisiana has invited governors of cotton-growing States to meet in New Orleans, Aug. 21, to consider how it may be possible "to prohibit by law, and at once, the raising of a single bale of cotton in all the Cotton States" in 1932. (Press, Aug. 17.)

FOREIGN TRADE

DECLINED

"The value of the foreign trade of the United States fell to the lowest level in recent years, in the quarter, ending June 30 last, according to the Department of Commerce. Merchandise exports amounted to \$606,000,000, compared with \$710,000,000 in the January-March quarter of 1931, and of \$946,000,000 in the April-June quarter of 1930....

"Unit values (average prices) of exports of wheat flour, raw cotton, gasoline and copper fell approximately 35 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of 1930, while for heavy iron and steel, gas and fuel oil and automobile casings the decreases in unit values were less than 10 per cent. The declines in unit value of practically all other export commodities were between these two extremes." (Press, Aug. 17.)

NO RECOVERY  
FOR \$125 COW

"The Texas Court of Civil Appeals decided recently in the case of the Texas & New Orleans Railway Company vs. Caderli that a railroad is not liable for the death of a cow from eating poisoned grass. The plaintiff sued the railroad and recovered \$125 for the loss of a cow, alleged to have died from eating grass, on the defendant's right of way, which had been poisoned." (New York Times, Aug. 17.)

CORN FOR FUEL

A Denison, Iowa, dispatch to the press says: "Burn-a-bushel-of-corn-a-day clubs will be formed in this part of Iowa in the fall if present plans materialize. Corn has excellent heating qualities and is selling for \$3 a ton less than coal, farmer proponents of the plan say. It is proposed to eliminate the surplus with the hope of increasing the price of corn 25 cents a bushel."

POTASH IN 1930

"Potash produced in the United States in 1930 amounted to 105,810 short tons of potassium salts, equivalent to 61,270 short tons of potash, according to the Bureau of Mines. Sales by producer amounted to 98,280 tons of potassium salts with an equivalent of 56,610 tons. The potash materials of domestic origin, sold by producers in 1930, were valued at \$2,986,157 f.o.b. plants." (Press, Aug. 17.)

CANADIAN FRUIT

The total value of commercial fruit production in Canada in 1930, according to the final estimate just made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is \$17,689,835. This is a reduction from the figure of \$19,591,240, which was the final estimate for 1929. (Press, Aug. 17.)



## Section 2

**Chemistry Aids** An editorial in Agricultural Engineering for August says: "If Agriculture agriculture is ever to become a growing, dynamic industry--one that will not feel distress and have to forcibly throw off man-power with every increase in efficiency--it must find new markets for its products, new ways of developing and commercializing its resources. Chemistry is giving it more help in this direction than any other science. The products of agriculture are essentially complex organic chemicals capable of being broken down and recombined into substances with an almost unlimited variety of physical and chemical properties. Technical progress in chemistry is sure to bring these farm-grown chemicals to the front to compete with or outclass, in the economic race, many of the other resources of nature. It will also continue to create new, unheard of useful compounds and to discover new uses for little-used substances. While chemists will lay the foundation for this new phase of agriculture, agricultural engineers have a substantial share of the responsibility for seeing that the ever-growing list of human wants is supplied, so far as is economically feasible, from agricultural resources...."

**Cooperation** An editorial in Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for August 15-31 says: "It is no ordinary crisis that American agriculture is now going through. Rather there are changes in progress that may alter the whole condition and outlook of the American farmer. The Machine Age no longer means merely greater or less power and productivity for the typical independent American farm family. Rather there is a challenge to the independence of the farm and even to the preservation of the typical farm home. There has never been a time when the farmers of the Nation so sorely needed the wisdom and power that can come only through organization and concert of effort. Without organization the masses of the farmers may not even wake up in time to the seriousness of the issues confronting them. And even if they should wake up, they can do nothing effective without organization...."

**Farming in Scotland** The Scottish Farmer for August says: "That agriculture, the world over, is passing through a period of difficulty, amounting to acute distress in some of its forms, is a matter of common knowledge, but there is little available information of a concrete kind which provides a measure of the difficulties of farmers. Conflicting opinions are held as the causes of agricultural distress, and both agriculturists and the general public may be in need of definite guidance and of precise facts. It has been the object of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland to meet this need, and in the Report recently issued upon the Profitableness of Farming in Scotland, the results of a study of the financial and other records collected from farms over a wide area during 1928-29 are presented and discussed...."

**New Specimen of Elk** Science for August 14 says: "The first known specimen of a cross between a moose and an elk was recently killed in the Deerlodge National Forest, in Bear Gulch. The animal, known to United States forest rangers as 'the elk with the funny horns,' associated with elk and grazed like them, but had a body and horns that were half moose and half elk. He was first seen on the Boulder Creek District of the Deerlodge Forest when about three years old, judging from his appearance. When killed, the animal weighed 1,100 pounds."



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm  
Products

August 14.--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8.25 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$4 to \$6.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$9.75; vealers, good and choice \$8 to \$10; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$7; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$5.60 to \$7.25; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$7.50; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$7.50 to \$8.75; feeding lambs (range stock) medium to choice \$4.50 to \$5.75.

Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring wheat (ordinary protein) Minneapolis 63 5/8 to 67 5/8¢; No.2 red winter Chicago 51 1/4¢; St. Louis 48 1/2 to 49¢; Kansas City 46 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter Chicago 53 to 53 1/2¢; Kansas City 44 to 45¢; No.3 mixed corn Minneapolis 43 to 44¢; Kansas City 44 to 45 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Chicago 52 to 52 1/2¢; Minneapolis 48 to 49¢; St. Louis 51¢; Kansas City 45 1/2 to 47¢; No.3 white oats Chicago 21 to 23¢; Minneapolis 22 1/2 to 23 1/2¢; St. Louis 20 3/4¢; Kansas City 24 to 26¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.75 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.45 f.o.b. northern and central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers \$1.45-\$1.50 in New York City; \$1.20-\$1.30 f.o.b. River Head. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.70-\$2 carlot sales in Chicago. Maryland and Delaware various varieties of cantaloupes ranged 50¢-60¢ per standard crate of 45 melons in the East; 30¢-50¢ f.o.b. Maryland points. Georgia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$1.50 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Mississippi Nancy Halls \$1.25-\$1.40 in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1-\$1.25 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in city markets. North and South Carolina Elbertas \$1-\$1.40 in a few cities. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pounds average brought \$210-\$255 bulk per car in New York City.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 29¢; 91 score, 28 1/2¢; 90 score, 28¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14 1/2 to 16 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 15 1/2 to 16¢; Young Americas, 15 3/4 to 16 1/2¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points to 6.33¢ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price stood at 10.97¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 7.04¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 7.06¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

